

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
OF
CANADA
FOR THE PERIOD

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1908 TO AUGUST 31, 1909

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA,

OTTAWA, September, 1909.

To the Honourable

CHARLES MURPHY, K.C.,

Secretary of State of Canada.

SIR,—In conformity with the provisions of Section 44 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, we have the honour to submit, herewith, a report of the proceedings of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, covering the period from the 1st September, 1908, to the 31st August, 1909. As will be observed, the report is divided into four parts as follows:—

Part 1. Report.

“ 2. Appendices.

“ 3. Tables.

“ 4. Examination papers.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

ADAM SHORTT,
M. G. LAROCHELLE,

Commissioners.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir ALBERT HENRY GEORGE, EARL GREY,
G.C.M.G., etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the period from the 1st September, 1908, to the 31st August, 1909.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

CHARLES MURPHY,

Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, November, 1909.

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
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Establishment of the Commission.

The Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908 came into effect on the first day of September, 1908. The Civil Service Commissioners were appointed on the 4th, and took office on the 16th day of the same month.

From the first of September, all appointments to the inside service and all promotions in it were required to be made under the terms of the Act. Nevertheless, the regulations of the Commission, in accordance with which its duties in connection with appointments and promotions were to be performed, had still to be framed and approved by the Governor General in Council. Arrangements had also to be made for conducting the new system of competitive examinations.

It was fortunate, therefore, that few new appointments required to be made for some time after the first of September.

On the 17th of September an Order in Council was passed, transferring to the Commissioners the work of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, thus bringing the examinations of the outside service under the administration of the Commission.

By the same Order in Council, Mr. William Foran was appointed to be the Secretary of the Commission.

The Order in Council is as follows:—

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Deputy Governor General on the 17th September, 1908.

On a memorandum, dated 14th September, 1908, from the Secretary of State, stating that section 11 of the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908 provides that the present Board of Civil Service Examiners shall be placed under the direction of the

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Civil Service Commission and, that being the case, the minister is of opinion that the office work and other administrative duties now performed by the Board of Examiners should be formally transferred to the Civil Service Commission, and he accordingly recommends that this be done.

The minister further recommends that Mr. William Foran, the present Secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, and who has occupied that office and discharged its duties in an efficient and faithful manner for the past twelve years, be appointed Secretary to the new Civil Service Commission; that he be made an officer of Subdivision A of the First Division, with a minimum salary of \$3,000 per annum, and that he continue as secretary to the present Board of Examiners, such appointment to date from the 1st September, 1908.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) F. K. BENNETTS,
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable

The Secretary of State.

Provisions for First Appointments.

In order to provide for such appointments as required to be made in the lower grades of the service, before the new system of competitive examinations for the inside service could be provided, the Commissioners sought authority from the Governor General in Council to make use of the examinations provided for the outside service. They also recommended that provision should be made for the appointment of such clerks in the Second Division as were urgently required.

The following Order in Council was passed giving effect to the representations of the Commission:—

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, FRIDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1908.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Whereas, the Civil Service Commissioners have reported that the Commission is at present engaged in the work of formulating a set of rules and regulations in connection with the system of competitive examinations prescribed by the Act 7-8 Edward VII., chapter 15, entitled 'An Act to amend the Civil Service Act,' and that this work, to be of permanent value, must be thorough and accurate; but there are so many important questions affecting matters of detail and procedure and the varying requirements of the different departments of civil government that the commission will require some considerable time before it can submit a satisfactory code of rules and regulations for the approval of the Governor General in Council.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, acting on the advice of the Civil Service Commissioners, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, in order that the interests of the public service may not suffer, and in order that everything may be done in compliance with the strict requirements of the law, that until such time as the rules and regulations above indicated are established by the Governor in Council, the ordinary entrance examinations or their equivalent, heretofore accepted for the inside service and still required for the outside service, shall be the test for the employment of clerks in the Third Division of the inside service, as prescribed by the said Amendment Act; it being nevertheless distinctly understood that, even in this interim arrangement, the competitive system shall prevail in such entrance examinations,

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that is to say, that those having the highest percentages in passing the entrance examinations in question shall be given the preference in appointments made as above set forth, and

His Excellency is further pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that interim appointments on probation to Subdivision B of the Second Class be made by Order in Council, on the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, accompanied by a certificate setting forth the educational and other qualifications which the Commissioners consider to be satisfactory grounds for the appointment.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

By authority of the latter part of this Order in Council, two appointments in the Second Division were recommended by the Commission, one in the office of purchasing agent of the Marine and Fisheries Department, the other in the office of the Commission itself. The Treasury Board, however, under advice from the Department of Justice, subsequently ruled that such appointments were invalid, as not being based upon the results of a competitive examination. Appointments to the Second Division were thus, for the time, rendered impossible.

On November 17, the regular annual preliminary and qualifying examinations took place, and from the list of successful candidates the Commissioners, in accordance with the Order in Council of October 16, 1908, selected, in order of merit, a number of persons to be appointed to positions in the Third Division, and as messengers, sorters, packers and porters. The appointments made from this list are given in Tables Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

First Memorandum as Basis for Regulations.

After making as careful a study as the time permitted of the Acts relating to the Civil Service and of the previous and existing conditions of the service, and after several interviews with the deputy heads of various departments, the Commissioners drew up a memorandum setting forth their views as to the essential features involved in the operation of the new system providing for appointments and promotions connected with the inside service. This memorandum gave expression to the general principles in accordance with which the Commissioners proposed to draw up their regulations to be submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council. The memorandum is given as in Appendix D.

On a few points in this memorandum, subsequent experience proved that the views expressed required some amendment. In the matter of the application of Sec. 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, it has been found that in order to secure suitable candidates having special technical or professional qualifications, and requiring a certain range of practical experience, it might be advisable to dispense with the limitations as to age and residence in the country. Hence, even where it is desired to make use of the competitive principle in the selecting of candidates, the appointment may nevertheless be made under section 21, which permits of dispensing with the special limitations as to age, residence and citizenship which are prescribed in section 14, covering the regular competitive examinations, and evidently intended to apply primarily to those entering the service with ordinary qualifications. Thus, in article 15 of the regulations as finally approved by Order in Council, provision is made for conducting special competitive examinations or tests where the appointment

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of the successful candidates may nevertheless be made under section 21. This employment of the competitive system in connection with the other features of section 21 is likely to ensure the selection of competent and experienced candidates available for immediate duty in important executive positions. It is sufficiently obvious, however, that in the case of appointments under section 21 where the competitive principle is not introduced, the selection may be very satisfactory, or a minimum qualification only may be ensured.

The appointments which have been made under section 21 are given in Table 8, distinguishing between those selected as the result of open competition and those selected without competition.

Basis of Appointment to Lower Grade Offices.

Section 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act refers to the appointment of persons in the lower grade offices, such as messenger, porter, packer, sorter, &c. As indicated in the memorandum, it was the opinion of the Commissioners that appointments to the lower grade positions might be made either as the result of competitive examinations, or, as in the cases under sections 21 and 23, by Order in Council on the recommendation of the minister, based on a report in writing by the deputy minister, for special reasons given, and as an exception to the general rule laid down in section 13, which prescribes appointment by a competitive examination as the normal method for all positions under that of deputy minister. By an interpretation of the Department of Justice, however, it was declared that, although section 22 provides an exception to the general rule given in section 13, it is, nevertheless, such an exception as entirely disposes of the general rule, and itself becomes the rule in all cases. The opinion of the Department of Justice is here given:—

OTTAWA, February 1, 1909.

MEMORANDUM FOR CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Upon the reference of the Commissioners, dated January 27, 1909, for an opinion with regard to certain questions as to the interpretation of section 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, the undersigned has the honour to state as follows:—

Question No. 1 is as follows:—

1. Are messengers, porters, sorters and packers included in the regular Civil Service, as described in clause 30 of the Civil Service Act, and clause 13 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908? If not, on what grounds are they excluded?

In the opinion of the undersigned they are included in the 'Civil Service' within the meaning of the sections referred to, subject to possible exceptions; for example, in the case of some of the lower grade employees in the Post Office Department.

Question No. 2 is as follows:—

2. If messengers, porters, sorters and packers are included in these clauses, does not clause 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act constitute simply an exception to the general rule prescribed in clause 13 of the same Act.

In the opinion of the undersigned section 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act does constitute simply an exception to the general rule prescribed in clause 13 of the Amendment Act, *i.e.*, it excepts the classes of employees with which it deals from the general rule as to appointments to the inside service, and provides another mode of appointment which, in my opinion, must be regarded as exclusive.

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The third question is as follows:—

3. If clause 22 constitutes such an exception, should not nominations to the Civil Service Commission for certificates under clause 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act specify the reasonable grounds for making an exception to the general rule under clause 13 of the same Act?

The answer to the second question renders unnecessary an answer to the third. It will be seen that I regard section 22 not as merely authorizing an alternative procedure, but as providing a procedure in such cases, which is not only exceptional, but is inconsistent with and exclusive of the procedure prescribed by section 13 and the following sections.

I am to state that the Minister of Justice concurs in this view.

(Sgd.) E. L. NEWCOMBE.

As, however, this limitation is put upon the method only of selecting persons for positions in the lower grades, the heads or deputy heads of departments, when so minded, may select the persons to be appointed to these positions from the list of successful candidates who have taken the regular examination for this grade of the service. The result is that while all appointments to the lower grade offices must be made under section 22, yet the parties selected for appointment may be chosen by either of two methods. A certain individual may be selected by the head or deputy head of the department, and a certificate of qualification requested from the Commission. This will entail the setting of a special examination for such individual candidate. Should the candidate fail to qualify, another may be named, requiring a second special examination, and so on until a candidate is chosen who possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to fill the position. Or, by the alternative method, the head or deputy head of a department may select the person to be appointed from the list of successful candidates at the last general examination. In this case, the age, character and health of the candidate having proved satisfactory, the certificate of the Commission will be issued as a matter of course. At the same time, the fact that appointments under section 22 may be made in an exceptional manner, as compared with the regular system of competitive examinations for entrance to the service, has given rise to considerable uneasiness in the minds of successful candidates and their friends. Such candidates having prepared themselves, paid their fees, and gone up for the regular semi-annual examinations, find that their success in competition does not enable them to secure the positions which fall vacant in the lower division of the Service.

The appointments under section 22 are given in Table 1, distinguishing those selected from the list of successful candidates at the regular examination, and those appointed on individual nomination and after passing a special qualifying examination.

Preparation of the Regulations.

The memorandum of the Commission was informally accepted as sufficient basis on which to proceed with the work of drawing up the regulations. The Commissioners accordingly prepared a set of regulations covering such matters as the following: The number and nature of the general competitive examinations for entrance to the inside service; the dates and places throughout the Dominion for the holding of these examinations; the subjects and standards for the general examina-

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tions for entrance to the various grades of the service; the nature of such special examinations as may be arranged for in the case of persons requiring special technical or scientific qualifications; the provisions for the selection by competition of candidates who may be appointed under section 21, or for ascertaining the qualifications of candidates who may be selected without competition for appointment under section 21; also the conditions for promotion for those in the inside service and other general features, such as the official notices to be given of approaching examinations, requirements as to certificates of health and character, the furnishing of efficiency returns as provided for in the Act, and provisions for the appointment of examiners and the fixing of fees to be allowed them.

Early in February, the first draft of the regulations was submitted to a committee of Council, and as the result of careful consideration, a number of amendments and additions were introduced. The regulations of the Commission were finally approved by the Governor General in Council on April 19, 1909, and are given in Appendix C.

Interim Examination.

While the regulations of the Commission were under discussion a number of vacancies occurred in the Second and Third divisions which the Commissioners were unable to fill for lack of adequately qualified candidates. Competent typewriters and stenographers were especially in demand. The Commissioners therefore, recommended that, pending the issue of the regulations, an interim competitive examination should be authorized by Order in Council, and this was agreed to. The memorandum on the subject submitted by the Commissioners and the Order in Council which were issued were as follows:—

To the Honourable
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

The undersigned respectfully beg to submit that they have ascertained from reports received from different departments that a number of vacancies exist in the Second Division in certain departments of the Civil Service which, in the public interest, should be filled with the least possible delay, and that there is also a need in other departments for a number of competent stenographers and typewriters whom the Commission is unable to supply owing to the comparatively few persons possessing these qualifications who are eligible for appointment as a result of their standing at the last Civil Service examination. Accordingly, to meet those exigencies of the service, they recommend that authority be obtained from the Governor in Council to hold, at as early a date as practicable, an interim competitive examination at the city of Ottawa, under the provisions of section 13 of The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, such examination, in the case of the clerkships in the Second Division, to include such subjects as in the opinion of the Commissioners, after consultation with the respective deputy heads of the departments concerned, will best test the fitness of the candidates for the vacant positions. In the case of stenographers and typewriters the subjects of examination to be penmanship, orthography, copying of manuscripts, stenography and typewriting, it being expressly understood that the successful competitors in the latter examination shall be eligible for appointment only to clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division.

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CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th February, 1909.

On a Memorandum, dated 22nd February, 1909, from the Secretary of State, submitting a report from the Civil Service Commissioners, recommending that an interim competitive examination, under the provisions of section 13 of 'The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908,' be held at the city of Ottawa, at as early a date as practicable, for the purpose of enabling them to make certain appointments which are urgently required in several departments of the public service.

The minister, in view of the representations of the Commissioners, recommends that the requisite authority to hold such interim examination be granted.

The committee submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) F. K. BENNETTS,
Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable

The Secretary of State.

Under authority of this Order in Council a special interim examination was held on the 30th of March, with the result that five candidates qualified for entrance to the Second Division, and nineteen candidates for positions as typewriters and stenographers in Subdivision B of the Third Division.

First Regular Examination.

In accordance with the regulations as approved by the Council, an official announcement of the first regular semi-annual examinations was published in the *Canada Gazette* of April 17. The examinations took place from the 25th to the 28th May. It having been ascertained from the reports from the several departments that male clerks would be required for all the positions in the Second Division, only such clerks were advertised for in this division. The numbers of candidates who applied to take the examinations for the several grades in the service, distinguishing men and women, are given in Tables 13 and 14, and also the numbers of those who were successful.

Examiners were selected by the Commissioners, in accordance with article 29 of the regulations of the Commission, to set the examination papers and value the answers of the candidates in the examinations for the Second and Third Divisions. For list see Appendix E.

The Working of the New Act.

It was scarcely to be expected that the new system of selection, appointment and promotion for the Civil Service, involving considerable changes in the administration of the service, would work out in all respects as anticipated when the Civil Service Amendment Act was passed and the regulations of the Commission were framed to give effect to several of its provisions. The social, economic and educational conditions of Canada and the existing organization of the Civil Service, being quite different from those of Britain, have prevented the normal experiences of such a country from being exactly repeated in Canada. But, though modifications of certain features in the Act, and minor changes in the regulations, apart from the larger question of the general reorganization of the service, will undoubtedly be required, yet, on the whole, the results expected from the Act are being realized. Others not yet fully worked out are proved to be capable of realization with the aid of a few obvious amendments and the passing of some legacies from older conditions.

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Supply and Demand.

As the result of the operation of the Act for the first year, certain observations and suggestions are more particularly called for. The first question which has arisen is one as to the possibility, under the existing economic conditions, of securing an adequate number of competent clerks, more particularly male clerks, for the various positions in the Third and Second Divisions, on the basis of the present minimum salaries. It will doubtless require some little time for the conditions and requirements of the new system of selection and appointment to become thoroughly familiar to the youth of the country. It is true, also, that the interval between the publication of the regulations of the Civil Service Commission and the holding of the first examinations did not permit of any special preparation on the part of the candidates. At the same time, the requirements of the Third Division examination were practically the same as for the old qualifying certificate, with the addition of typewriting as a necessary subject, and the setting of a somewhat higher minimum standard. The Second Division examination, however, was quite a new one.

One of the most significant facts connected with the examinations, as may be gathered from Tables 12 and 13, is the comparatively small number of men who went up for these examinations, and the still smaller proportion of men among the successful candidates in the Third Division examination. The small number of adequately equipped male candidates for clerkships in the Third Division is evidently due to the fact that, in the cities at least, such young men may obtain, if not always a higher initial salary, yet one whose prospects of increase are more alluring to the optimistic imagination of youth than the relatively small annual increase of \$50 which is promised to the Civil Service. In times of economic depression, the greater security of both employment and income which a position in the Civil Service affords, will doubtless ensure an adequate supply of male clerks in both the Third and Second Divisions.

In this connection, one quite important feature was apparently overlooked at the time of preparing the Act of last session granting an addition of \$150 to the salaries of all the clerks then in the service. This Act had the effect of raising the whole scale of salaries of those already in the service, by \$150. This was done on the very sufficient ground that the cost of living had greatly increased of late years. Nevertheless, by leaving the minimum salary of all persons subsequently entering the service at the old rate, a gap of \$150, equivalent to three years of statutory increase, is left between the salaries of the old and new clerks. It is further to be observed that, under the new conditions, the scale of qualification for entering the service is somewhat higher, notably in the Second Division, and, what is more important, it is now exacted from all clerks entering the Third and Second Divisions, whereas a large percentage of those receiving the special increase had never passed any examination. Further, the cost of living is just as high for the clerks entering this year as for those entering last year or previous years. The practical conclusion is that, to complete the justice of the Act of last session, at least \$150 should have been added to the minimum of the Third Division, and say \$200 to the minimum of the Second Division, thus placing the new clerks on a relative equality with those in advance of them, the difference remaining as formerly the amount of the statutory annual increase, according to the number of years in the service. This would also enable the service

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to compete more successfully with outside employment for competent candidates in the Third and Second Divisions.

Employment of Women.

Still another subject, connected with the adequate supply of suitable persons for the different branches of the service, is that connected with the relative numbers of women and men who may qualify for entrance to the service. The Act makes no specific reference to the sex of the candidates, but it does require that the Commission, on the report of the deputy heads of the different departments as to the requirements of their respective departments for additional clerks, shall arrange for such examinations as may furnish properly qualified candidates for the various positions which are likely to be vacant. In cases where the sex of a candidate might be more or less of a disqualification, the deputy heads would be at liberty to specify whether men or women were required for the special positions to be filled. In the Third Division, there is naturally much work which can be performed quite as well, and in some cases much better by women than by men. There are other cases in which it is a matter of comparative indifference as to whether men or women are selected for the appointments. As already indicated, however, under the conditions which prevail at present, a much larger number of qualified women than of men are prepared to accept the minimum salary offered. The consequence is that even to the positions for which men are preferred, women have been appointed because suitable men are not available. A large number of positions, however, in the Third Division, cannot be filled by women, even where suitable men are not available. The following are some of the reasons which render it inexpedient for women to be employed in certain branches of the service, even in the Third Division. In the first place, there is certain work incidental to clerical duties, as in the handling of large registers, carrying of files and books up and down ladders, &c., which on physical grounds is not suitable for women. There are other positions in which, from time to time, the clerk may be called upon to travel considerable distances from Ottawa, alone or in the capacity of secretary or assistant. For obvious reasons, male clerks are required in positions involving such duties. There are, in addition, many special features connected with the work or location of individual offices which render the employment of women, to a large extent, impracticable.

It is in the Second and higher Divisions, however, that the difficulties of employing women are, for the present at least, most insuperable. It is freely admitted that there are women who have quite as good executive ability as men, and who might, on the mere ground of personal qualifications, fill the higher positions in the service. It is true, also, that some of the minor executive positions, such as a number of those in Subdivision B of the Second Division, and a more limited number in Subdivision A of the Second Division, might be quite suitably filled by women. There are many others, however, especially those of the higher grades, where a number of the duties would be quite unsuitable for women. There would be difficulties also, some of them, it is true, the result of prejudice, but none the less real, were a woman to be appointed to administer an office or section of a department involving the control and direction of a number of male clerks. But even in the case of the minor executive offices of the Second Division, the most serious objection to opening these to women is that

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they furnish the only training ground for the male clerks who are to be selected for promotion to the higher branches of the service. If, therefore, these positions, or any considerable number of them, are held by women, the higher branches of the service would undoubtedly suffer. Nor is it merely a question of numbers. A man trained in office 'X' of the service is not, as a rule, receiving the necessary training for the higher positions in section 'Y,' so that were the lower executive positions of 'Y' filled by women, men from other sections of the service would not be available for the higher positions in section 'Y,' for lack of experience in the lower grades of that section. While, therefore, it is true that there are certain positions in Subdivision B of the Second Division for which women are quite able to qualify, yet there are at present numerous real difficulties, most of them in no way connected with sex prejudice, though some of them undoubtedly are of this nature, which prevent the employment of women in the First and Second Divisions of the service. The Commissioners have found it necessary, therefore, on the reports of the deputies as to the qualifications required in their several departments, to limit almost entirely to men, appointments in the First and Second Divisions. This has had the effect of making it still more difficult to fill the positions in the Second Division with suitably qualified men on an initial salary of \$800. Were these positions open to women, there would be no difficulty in securing candidates well qualified on the ground of ability alone to fill the positions.

Promotion and Classification.

A special difficulty connected with the subject of promotion arises out of the organization of the departments, the classification of the positions in the service, and the relation thereto of the persons holding these positions, and the salaries attached to them. The essence of the matter is presented in the following questions. Is the organization of a department, involving the classification of the positions in the service, to be determined by the nature and quality of the work to be performed, or is it to depend upon the character and claims of the persons who happen to hold the offices for the time being. If the principle of classification rests primarily upon the nature and importance of the duties to be performed, then the office or position will remain in the subdivision of the service in which it is originally classed, until its essential duties are changed. If, however, the classification of the position is to follow the requirements as to salary or status of the individual who happens to fill it for any length of time, then the essential nature of the duties to be performed may not determine the grade or classification of the position.

In a country developing so rapidly as Canada, changes in the nature and importance of various offices will naturally occur. A position which at one time was of comparatively minor importance may find its duties enlarging, and their fulfilment becoming more difficult and responsible, requiring on the part of the officer in charge, higher qualifications in the way of new experience or executive ability. Such a position should naturally be raised in the scale of classification, and, in consequence, might require some rearrangement of officials. On the other hand, from similar causes, a position which, at one time, included more or less important administrative functions, may find that the administrative features have been largely absorbed by some other office, leaving the work to be performed of a relatively lower grade, so

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that a less highly qualified type of official may easily undertake it. Obviously, such a position should be graded in a lower subdivision than formerly. In all such cases, however, it is the nature of the position to be filled, and not the personal circumstances or characteristics of individuals which should determine the classification.

If, however, the classification of the positions may be determined by the peculiarities of the individuals who happen for the time to fill them, then the matter takes on a very different colour. A position of considerable importance may be classified in an inferior grade, while positions normally involving routine work may be classified in the upper grades of the service. Where the special ability and merit of an official are quite obvious, and the opportunity for special promotion presents itself, he is likely to be promoted to higher and more important work. In such cases, there is little tendency to promote the office along with the man. Where, however, as in the great majority of cases, it is not outstanding ability or special executive capacity which constitutes the claim to promotion, but merely length of service and faithful discharge of duty, the question is more difficult. In such cases, there is commonly no special reason for altering the duties of the officials whom it is desired to promote. Indeed, the merits of the individual usually consist in having acquired a special knowledge and experience in dealing with the duties of a particular office. To promote such a man to another office would be to lose the special advantages of his service. The tendency, therefore, is to promote the office along with the man. Otherwise, his salary cannot be increased, once he has reached the limit of the grade to which the office properly belongs. Under this process an office which is intrinsically of comparatively slight importance may be carried up by successive occupants from one subdivision to another until it is classified far above its normal grade. As contributing to this result, it has been observed that when an official who has carried an office over into a higher grade resigns, dies or is promoted to a different office, the position which he left does not revert to its former classification to repeat the ascent as an accompaniment to the increasing knowledge, experience and length of service of its new occupant, but remains in the subdivision to which the last occupant raised it, and is there taken up and carried forward by some new occupant. The inevitable result of such a system is to gradually raise a large proportion of the positions originally in the junior Second Division into the highest, or at least the second highest subdivision of the service. This has been found to have taken place in not a few cases under the old system, and now that the service is more specifically graded, and the offices more definitely and minutely defined, the process is certain to be accelerated, with a tendency towards the obliteration of real standards of relative importance as between the various positions in the service, and ultimately towards extravagance and inefficiency. Undoubtedly an adequate system of organization for the service should permit, in individual cases, of rewarding exceptionally competent officers, without the necessity for either changing the character of their work or carrying their offices over into higher subdivisions than those to which they normally belong.

For these difficulties there is doubtless no single or uniform solution, it being impossible to place the work of all the departments in the same scheme of subdivisions. The difficulties of the existing situation suggest the expediency of arranging

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for a more flexible organization, in which the work of the departments, in its distribution, might be assigned to those whose knowledge, ability and general experience specially fitted them to discharge the special duties required, but without classifying their functions too rigidly or minutely. In some of the departments, much of the work is more or less of a technical or scientific character, and the various sections are sharply distinguished from each other. Such departments naturally lend themselves to an organization with a fairly definite classification of duties, in the higher branches at least. But even here it does not follow that all the officers of the Second Division, for instance, should be definitely defined. There are other departments in which the work is more or less of a homogeneous character throughout, and where the organization of the office depends more upon the experience and capacity of the various officials, than upon any necessary classification of the work itself. In such cases, it is convenient to give to a particular person that combination of duties for which he is specially fitted, but when he departs, it is not necessary to preserve that combination of functions as a separate unit. Some of the duties may be distributed with advantage among other members of the staff according to their experience and ability. This would afford opportunities to recognize special capacity and merit, would vitilize the work of the departments, and prevent the existing lines of activity from being worn into conventional ruts.

But even in the branches and sections where the work is technical and most highly specialized, and therefore most easily organized, the classification of the positions of the Second Division, at least, need not be made so rigid that a particular combination of duties which one clerk has discharged for a time, must be transferred intact to his successor. Here, too, the chief of the branch should be free to distribute among his staff the various duties in such a way as to secure the greatest efficiency. Some such method of organization would escape the difficulties which threaten under the existing system, owing to the practical necessity for promoting a special combination of duties in order to permit of promoting the person who happens to perform the duties at any given time.

Passing from Third to Second Division.

Among the special questions dealt with by the Commission, as the result of the passing from the old to the new system of appointments and promotions, was that as to the character of the non-competitive promotion examinations to be prescribed for those who were classified in the Third Division after the coming into force of the Civil Service Amendment Act, and who may be recommended for promotion from the Third to the Second Division. After carefully considering the various phases of the matter, the Commissioners prepared the following memorandum, which has been submitted to the deputy heads of the various departments.

MEMORANDUM with reference to the Non-competitive Promotion Examination required to be taken by those who are recommended for promotion from the Third to the Second Division of the Public Service.

Under the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, and the regulations of the Commission framed in accordance therewith, any one entering the Third Division of the

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Civil Service after September 1, 1908, and who desires to pass to the Second Division, must take the regular open competitive examination for the Second Division. The subjects for this examination are prescribed in Article 12 of the regulations of the Civil Service Commission. Those who were already in the service prior to September 1, 1908, and were classified in the Third Division by the Order in Council of January 25, may enter the Second Division in either of two ways:—

(a) They may go up for the regular competitive examination as prescribed in Article 12 of the Civil Service regulations, and, if successful, they will be appointed by the Commission in the usual manner under section 18 of the Civil Service Amendment Act.

(b) On being recommended by the deputy head of a department, with the approval of the head of the department, for promotion from the Third to the Second Division, in accordance with subsection 2 of section 26 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, they may go up for the non-competitive qualifying examination prescribed under Article 20 of the Civil Service regulations. If successful in this examination, a person recommended for promotion will receive the required certificate of qualification from the Commission.

The Commissioners have had under consideration the question as to what would be a fair examination for those nominated for promotion from the Third to the Second Division. In determining this matter, several considerations must be kept in mind. In the first place, the new Act makes a radical distinction between the Third Division and the two higher divisions in the service. The work of the Third Division consists mainly of clerical duties, and is performed under the supervision of officials whose functions are more or less of an executive character. As the greater part of the work of the departments is of a clerical nature, a great majority of the persons employed in the government service must belong to the Third Division. Hence, even without any limitations on promotions, most of those in the Third Division could not be given higher duties to perform, or be promoted to higher classes in the service. The number who can be promoted from the Third to the Second Division being limited, it is desirable that only the best should be selected for promotion.

In accordance with the Civil Service Amendment Act, those who enter the Second Division may do so either from without the service, or from within it. Once they are appointed to positions in the Second Division, the Commissioners are of opinion that all the higher grades of the service should be open to them without a further general examination, their promotion depending upon their efficiency and executive ability as evidenced in the practical discharge of their duties. It is very necessary, therefore, that this single general examination, as a test of knowledge and ability, should be of an adequate nature. In justice to the requirements of the positions to be filled in the Second and First Divisions, and in justice to those who enter the service after September 1, 1908, it is necessary that those who desire to pass from the Third to the Second Division should prove their general capacity for higher grade work by passing a respectable and adequate examination.

At the same time, the Commissioners desire to do justice to the work and the experience gained by those who were classified in the Third Division at the time the Civil Service Amendment Act came into force. Accordingly, it is proposed as an addition to the privilege of passing a qualifying and not a competitive examination, granted in the Act to those recommended for promotion from the Third to the Second Division, to permit them to avail themselves of their special knowledge of the requirements of their respective departments and of the work to be performed in them. To this end, it is proposed to permit them to substitute two papers on the work of the department in which they are engaged, for any two of the five subjects required to be selected in sections B and C of the examination prescribed in Article 12 of the regulations of the Civil Service Commission. Should the work of the department in which they are engaged involve any special, technical, or scientific work, not

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covered by the list of optional subjects in groups B and C under Article 12 of the Civil Service regulations, a third paper may be substituted for another of the optional subjects in groups B and C. The privilege of taking such a third paper will be determined by the Commissioners and the Deputy Head of the department affected.

The general result will be that those recommended for promotion from the Third to the Second Division will require to be examined on all of the general subjects under group A, given in article 12 of the regulations of the Civil Service Commission, any three subjects in groups B and C, and two papers on the work and requirements of the departments in which they are employed, with the possible option of a third paper in certain special cases. The commissioners are of opinion that these concessions to those classified in the Third Division at the time of coming into force of the new Act will do ample justice to their claims, consistently with the requirements of the higher grades of the various departments of the government service.

Employment of Temporary Clerks.

In connection with the limited period of four months for which the employment of temporary clerks is authorized, certain unforeseen difficulties have arisen. The requirements in section 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, limiting the term of employment for temporary clerks to four months in any one fiscal year, work very well in the great majority of cases, since the normal occasions for the employment of temporary clerks are such that the need for them will seldom extend beyond that period. There are, however, a number of special cases, where the duties are undoubtedly of a temporary character, but where the period of four months is too brief to permit of the work being covered. A couple of concrete instances will illustrate the difficulties which are apt to arise under the present limitations. Owing to the volume of extra work which devolved upon the Auditor General's Office, as a result of the general elections held in October last, a staff of about fifteen extra clerks had to be appointed to deal with the accounts of the returning officers and other officials. This work was undoubtedly of a temporary character, but it could not be covered within the limit of four months. It required a couple of weeks or more to enable the temporary clerks to become familiar with the work assigned to them. At the end of four months, had not a new fiscal year opened, it would have been necessary, under the law, to dismiss the staff of temporary employees who were quite familiar with their work, and take on a totally new and inexperienced set in order to complete the work. Again, when the approaching census comes to be taken, and the returns to be compiled, a number of extra clerks will be required. This work will be unquestionably of a temporary character, but it cannot be performed within the limit of four months, and it would be quite undesirable to dismiss the special staff collected and engage a new one at the end of every four months. To provide for such exceptional conditions, it would be necessary to amend the Act so as to permit of the employment of temporary clerks for the period required to complete any special work of a temporary character. To guard against certain abuses which arose under the old system, and which the new system has successfully dealt with, it would be necessary to provide that the temporary clerks should not be transferred from the work for which they were specifically engaged to any other work or employment, whether of a temporary or permanent nature.

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By an apparent oversight in the Civil Service Amendment Act, no adequate provision is made for the temporary employment of persons with expert knowledge, or of higher qualifications than those which are called for in the lower or purely clerical grades of the service. It is true that, under section 31 of the Act, persons who have been declared successful in the regular competitive examinations may be employed in a temporary capacity at the minimum salary of the grade in which they are placed. But, as already pointed out, owing to the difficulty of meeting the regular requirements of the service, there is no prospect for an indefinite period of having such persons who are available for temporary service. It is true also that under section 23 of the Act provision is made, without limitation as to grade or qualification, for the employment of temporary clerks. But section 31 of the same Act limits the salary to be paid such clerks to the scale of \$500 per annum, thus practically preventing the temporary employment of persons for higher grades of the service. It is desirable, therefore, that some provision should be made authorizing the adequate payment of temporary clerks in the higher grades.

Probation.

According to section 20 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, it is provided that newly appointed clerks shall enter upon a period of probation for six months. At any time during that period, after the expiration of two months, the clerk on probation may be reported against and rejected by the deputy minister. In the majority of cases this period of probation appears to be quite sufficient. There are a number of positions in the service, however, as in the Geological Survey, the Hydrographic Survey, etc., where the most characteristic and important duties are performed during a special season of the year. Hence, no adequate or satisfactory test of the suitability of the candidate can be made until this season is past. This section of the Act might be amended, therefore, to permit of the extension of the period of probation for an additional three to six months on the request of the deputy head of the department.

Transfers.

Provision is made in section 4, subsection 3, of the Civil Service Amendment Act, for the extension of the provisions of this Act, to the whole, or any part of the outside service. Yet, until such extension takes place, the conditions of entrance to the inside service will remain very different from those which apply to the outside service. Inasmuch as section 50 of the Civil Service Act, which provides for transfers between different departments, and different sections of the same department, remains in force for both the inside and the outside service, this permits of the introduction of persons to the outside section of any department, and their subsequent transfer to the inside section of the same or another department, without their undergoing any examination, or otherwise coming under any of the conditions which apply to those entering the inside service in the regular manner. The Commissioners are of opinion that this apparent oversight in the new Act should be corrected.

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Reinstatement.

Section 42 of the old law, and which still remains applicable to the inside service, permits of the reinstatement of an employee who had left the service, in the grade, and with the salary which he enjoyed at the time of leaving the service. While this procedure may be unobjectionable in the case of the outside service, yet, in view of the changes which have taken place in the conditions of entrance and promotion in the case of the inside service, it may be doubted whether it should unconditionally apply to that service.

Members of the Service as Examiners.

In the selection of persons to assist in preparing papers for the higher examinations for the inside service, it is desirable that the Commissioners should be able to avail themselves of the expert knowledge, skill and experience of persons within the service. Owing, however, to the conditions prescribed in section 38 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the Commissioners hitherto have been unable to grant such persons, selected from within the service, the usual fees appointed for the work.

The new examinations, particularly those of the Second Division, and the special examinations which are prescribed from time to time, necessitate greater attention and better facilities than were formerly required. The Commissioners, in arranging for the conducting of the examinations at the various local centres throughout the Dominion, have endeavoured to provide, wherever possible, for the holding of the examinations at universities or normal schools. The Commissioners desire to acknowledge the courtesy with which the educational departments of the provincial governments and the university authorities have met their requests, and have placed the superior facilities of these institutions at their service.

The Commissioners also desire to acknowledge the loyal and efficient services rendered by their Secretary and by the members of the office staff.

ADAM SHORTT,

M. G. LA ROCHELLE,

Commissioners.

OTTAWA, September, 1909.

PART II

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the Civil Service Act. R.S., Short title. c. 17, s. 1.

INTERPRETATION.

- 2.** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.
- (a) 'head of the department' means the minister of the Crown for the time being presiding over the department;
 - (b) 'deputy,' 'deputy head,' or 'deputy head of the department,' means the deputy of the minister of the Crown presiding over the department, and the Clerk of the Privy Council; and includes also the Auditor General, in all cases in which such meaning is not inconsistent with his powers and duties under the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act;
 - (c) 'Board' means the examiners appointed for the purposes of this Act. R.S., c. 17, s. 2; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 1.

CONSTITUTION.

3. The Civil Service for the purposes of this Act includes and consists of all classes of officers, clerks and employees, elsewhere than in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, in or under the several departments of the Executive Government of Canada and in the office of the Auditor General, included in schedules A and B to this Act, appointed by the Governor in Council or other competent authority before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, or thereafter appointed or employed in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act for the time being in force; and also includes,—

- (a) such officers, clerks or employees in the lower grades as are determined by order in council; and,
- (b) such officers, clerks and employees in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, holding positions which if held in other parts of Canada would bring them under the provisions of this Act, as the Governor in Council brings under the provisions hereof.

Of whom the
Civil Service
shall consist

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Exception. 2. The Civil Service shall not, however, include nor shall this Act apply to any of the officers or employees to whom by the provisions of the Post Office Act that Act instead of the Civil Service Act is intended to apply. R.S., c. 17, s. 3; sch. B.; 2 E. VII., c. 28, s. 1.

Two
divisions.
Inside
division.

4. The service shall be divided into two divisions, namely:—
(a) The first or inside departmental division which shall comprise officers, clerks and employees of those classes mentioned in schedule A, employed on the several departmental staffs at Ottawa, and in the office of the Auditor General; and,

Outside
division.

(b) The second or outside departmental division which shall comprise officers, clerks, and employees of those classes mentioned in schedule B, and the other officers, clerks and employees included in the Civil Service who are employed otherwise than on the departmental staffs at Ottawa. R.S., c. 17, s. 4.

Regulations. 5. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make general rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, respecting the appointments and promotions of the officers, clerks and employees in the Civil Service and all other matters pertaining thereto. R.S., c. 17, s. 5.

Governor in
Council to
determine
number of
officers, etc.

6. The Governor in Council shall, from time to time, determine the number of officers, clerks of the several classes and grades, messengers and other employees who are required for the working of the several departments in each division of the Civil Service, but the collective amount of the salaries of each department shall, in no case, exceed that provided for by vote of Parliament for that purpose.

If the
actual num-
ber exceeds
that allowed.

2. If the number of officers, clerks, and employees then attached to any department in either division thereof is greater than the number allowed to the department, as herein provided, the Governor in Council shall name the persons to fill the several offices; and the remainder shall be supernumerary clerks, ineligible for increase of salary, of that class respectively in which they rank, and shall so remain until promoted in the manner herein provided or until severed from the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 6.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Examiners. 7. Three examiners shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Governor in Council, who, for the purposes of this Act, shall be known as the Board; and they shall examine all candidates for admission to the Civil Service, and give certificates of qualification to such persons as are found qualified, according to such regulations as are authorized by the Governor in Council for the guidance of the Board.

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2. The Governor in Council may appoint a person who ^{Clerk.} shall be clerk to the Board, at a salary not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum.

3. Each member of the Board shall receive such salary, ^{Salary of} not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum, as is fixed ^{members.} by the Governor in Council.

4. The members of the Board, while engaged in their work, ^{Travelling} shall be paid such travelling expenses as are determined by the ^{expenses.} Governor in Council.

5. Such persons as are selected by the Board to assist it ^{Pay of} in the conduct of examinations shall receive such sum, not ^{assistants.} exceeding five dollars a day, as is fixed by the Governor in Council.

6. The meetings of the Board shall be held at such times, ^{Meetings.} and the proceedings thereof shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the Governor in Council, from time to time, determines.

7. The Board shall be supervised by the Secretary of State. ^{Supervision.} R.S., c. 17, s. 8; 52 V., c. 12, s. 1.

8. The Board may obtain the assistance of persons who ^{Who may be} have had experience in the education of the youth of Canada, ^{appointed as} and with such assistance shall hold, or cause to be held, period- ^{assistants.} ical examinations for admission to the Civil Service, at such times and places as shall be determined, from time to time, by the Governor in Council.

2. Examinations shall, as far as possible, be in writing, and ^{Examina-} the cost thereof shall be defrayed out of moneys previously ^{tions in} voted by Parliament for that purpose. ^{writing.} R.S., c. 17, s. 9.

9. Whenever the Board is satisfied that any irregularity or ^{Proceedings} fraudulent practice has obtained at any examination held by ^{in case of} it or by any person deputed by it, the Board may summon ^{irregularity} before it by an instrument signed by the chairman or acting ^{at examina-} chairman of the Board, and may examine under oath or affirm- ^{tion.} ation, any person who, in its opinion, is in a position to give evidence in relation to such irregularity or fraudulent practice. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

10. If the person so summoned does not appear at the time ^{Refusal to} and place appointed by such instrument, the chairman or acting ^{appear as} chairman of the Board shall be vested with all the powers con- ^{witness.} ferred upon a justice of the peace by the Criminal Code, in the case of a person to whom a summons has been directed, requiring such person to appear before such justice at a time and place therein mentioned to give evidence respecting a charge of an indictable offence, and who does not appear in obedience thereto. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

11. Whenever any person appearing in obedience to any ^{Punish-} such instrument, or by virtue of a warrant issued under the ^{ment of} persons re- ^{last}

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fusing to
answer.

last preceding section, refuses to be sworn, or having been sworn refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or refuses or neglects to produce any documents which he is required to produce, without in any such case offering any just excuse for such refusal or neglect, the chairman or acting chairman of the Board shall, as to such person, be vested with all the powers, as to process and punishment in respect to witnesses, conferred in like cases upon a justice of the peace by the Criminal Code. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1

Oath how ad-
ministered.

12. Every oath or affirmation required for the purpose of such inquiry may be administered by any member of the Board. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Report to
Secretary of
State.

13. If any person is proved upon such inquiry to have been concerned in any fraudulent practice, or to have been guilty of any breach of the regulations made by the Governor in Council with respect to any examination held under the authority of this Act, the Board shall report the same to the Secretary of State, who may thereupon cause such person's name to be removed from the list of persons who are found qualified. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Disqualifica-
tion.

Personation
at examina-
tion.

14. Every person who, at any examination held under this Act, personates any candidate or employs, induces or allows any person to personate him, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Procuring
or furnishing
examina-
tion question
paper.

15. Every person who surreptitiously procures from any printer or other person, and every person who, without authority, furnishes to any other person any examination question paper or any other paper relating to any such examination as aforesaid, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom.

Disqualified.

2. No such person shall be allowed to present himself at any subsequent examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

EXAMINATIONS.

No appoint-
ment with-
out examina-
tion.

16. Except as herein otherwise provided no person shall be appointed to or employed in either division of the Civil Service unless the person so appointed or employed has passed the examination hereinafter required in order to qualify him for such appointment or employment. R.S., c. 17, s. 29.

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17. It shall be necessary to pass the first or preliminary examination in order to qualify for the following appointments or employments:— Preliminary examination.

Messenger;

Porter;

Sorter;

Packer;

Tidewaiter;

Assistant inspector of weights and measures; and,

Such other appointments or employments in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 29; 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 4 and 8.

18. It shall be necessary to pass the second or qualifying examination in order to qualify for the following appointments or employments:— Qualifying examination.

Third-class clerkships in the first division;

Third-class clerkships and the offices of landing waiters and lockers in the second division for Customs service;

Third-class excisemen and stenographers or typewriters in the second division of the Inland Revenue service;

Third-class clerkships, railway mail clerkships and the offices in the second division for Post Office service; and,

Temporary clerks or writers in either division. R.S., c. 17, s. 29; 51 V., c. 12, s. 14; 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 4 and 8; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 3; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 15 and 26.

19. Candidates may pass both the preliminary and qualifying examinations at their option. R.S., c. 17, s. 29. Both examinations passed at option.

20. No person shall be admitted either to the preliminary or qualifying examination until he has satisfied the Board,— Candidates for admission.

(a) that at the time appointed for such examination he will, if the examination is for an appointment which the passing of the preliminary examination is sufficient to qualify for, be of the full age of fifteen years, and, in other cases, be of the full age of eighteen years; and, if for the inside departmental division, that his age will not then be more than thirty-five years; Age.

(b) that he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties; and, Physique.

(c) that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 30; 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 5. Character.

21. The preliminary and qualifying examinations shall be held only once a year and during the month of November, under such regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as are from time to time made by the Governor in Council, and published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* 51 V., c. 12, s. 5. Times and method.

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Promotion
examina-
tions.

22. Except as herein otherwise provided no promotion in either division of the Civil Service shall take place without special examination under regulations made by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

In May.

23. Except as herein otherwise provided promotion examinations shall be held once a year in the month of May and at such other time as is from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council, and shall be in such subjects as are determined from time to time for each department by the Governor in Council, and in such subjects as by report of the deputy head of the department in which the promotion is to be made, concurred in by the head of the department, are submitted to the Board as best adapted to test the fitness of the candidates for the vacant office. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 22.

Subjects.

Age.

24. When a vacancy to be filled by promotion exists in the inside division, the examination shall not be open to any person appointed to the outside division who at the date of his first appointment was of a greater age than thirty-five years. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

Yearly esti-
mate of
probable
vacancies.

25. Once in each year, not later than the fifteenth day of March, the deputy head of each department shall make and lay before the Board through the Department of the Secretary of State estimates of the number of vacancies to which promotions may be made in the first and second divisions respectively of his department during the ensuing year, either by reason of retirement, death, failure of health or other cause, in the respective classes of chief, first-class and second-class clerks.

Limitation.

2. The number so estimated shall be the number with reference to which the examinations for promotion shall be held. R.S., c. 17, s. 40; 51 V., c. 12, s. 9.

To whom ex-
aminations
shall be
open.

26. The examinations shall be open to all persons who comply with the requirements of this Act as to proof of age, health and character, and conform to the regulations made as herein provided, upon payment of such fees as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 32.

Either
language.

27. All examinations under this Act shall be held in the English or French language, at the option of the candidate. R.S., c. 17, s. 32; 51 V., c. 12, s. 6.

Notice.

28. Notice of every examination, whether for admission into the Civil Service or for promotion therein, shall be published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* at least one month before the date fixed for the examination, and such notice in the case of promotion examinations shall state the number of promotions expected in each class in each division. R.S., c. 17, ss. 33 and 41; 51 V., c. 12, s. 7.

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29. Immediately after each examination a list of the persons Pass list. who are found qualified shall be made out, and published in the *Canada Gazette*. R.S., c. 17, s. 34.

APPOINTMENTS.

30. Except as herein otherwise provided all appointments Tenure. to the Civil Service shall be during pleasure, and no person shall be appointed to any place below that of a deputy head unless, in addition to passing the requisite examination, he has served the probationary term hereinafter mentioned. R.S., Probationary service. c. 17, s. 10.

31. No person shall be appointed to any place in the first Age limits. or inside departmental division of the Civil Service, other than that of a deputy head, controller of railway mail service or superintendent of railway mail service, on probation or otherwise, whose age exceeds thirty-five years, or who has not attained the full age of eighteen years: Provided that this section shall not render ineligible any officer or employee, not within the said age limits, to be transferred from the outside service to the railway mail service branch. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 12; 60-61 V., c. 14, s. 1.

32. Whenever it becomes necessary to make any appoint- First ap-ment to any of the classes to which it is herein provided pointments. that first appointments shall only be made after qualifying examination, such necessity shall be reported to the head of the department by his deputy; and upon such report being approved by the head of the department, and after the salary to be paid has been voted by Parliament, the head of the department shall select and submit to the Governor in Council for probation, from the lists of qualified candidates made by the Board, a person fitted for the vacant place. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

33. The person so selected shall not receive a permanent Probation. appointment until he has served a probationary term of at least six months. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

34. The head of the department or the deputy head may, Rejection at any time during the period of probation, reject any clerk or employee or employee appointed to his department. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

35. No probationary clerk shall remain in any department Report of more than one year, unless, at or before the end of that time, deputy head the deputy head signifies to the head of the department in competency. writing that the clerk is considered by him competent for the duty of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 36.

36. If such probationary clerk be rejected, the head of the Further department shall report to the Governor in Council the reasons selections.

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for rejecting him, and another clerk shall thereupon be selected in like manner in his stead.

Another
trial.

2. The head of the department shall decide whether the name of the person rejected shall be struck off the list as unfit for the service generally, or whether he shall be allowed another trial. R.S., c. 17, s. 36.

Officers
requiring
special quali-
fications.

37. When the deputy head of a department in which a vacancy occurs reports, for reasons set forth in such report,—

(a) that the qualifications requisite for such office are wholly or in part professional or technical; and,

(b) that it would be for the public interest that the examination herein provided for should, as regards such vacancy, be wholly or partially dispensed with;

the Governor in Council may, without reference to the age of the person, if the head of the department concurs in such report, select and appoint or promote such person as is deemed best fitted to fill the vacancy, subject to such examination as is suggested in the report. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

Exceptions.

38. City postmasters and post office inspectors; inspectors, collectors and preventive officers in the Customs Department; inspectors of weights and measures, and deputy collectors and preventive officers in the Inland Revenue Department, may be appointed without examination and without reference to the rules for promotion herein prescribed. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

Three years'
experience
in outside
Customs.

39. Notwithstanding anything in this Act a person who has served over three years as an officer or acting officer in the outside service of the Customs may be appointed an examining officer in such service subject to such examination on the duties of office and other qualifications as is prescribed by the deputy head in a report to be concurred in by the head of the department. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

College
graduates.

40. Graduates of the Royal Military College, or of any university in Canada, shall be exempt from the qualifying examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5.

Vacancy in
Auditor
General's
office.

41. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the Auditor General, the report required as to such vacancy shall be made to the Minister of Finance. R.S., c. 17, s. 38.

Re-entry.

42. Any officer, clerk or employee who has resigned, shall be eligible, without examination, under the authority of an order in council, to re-enter the service, in the class in which he was serving at the time of such resignation, and at the salary which he was then receiving, if funds are available for the payment of his salary. R.S., c. 17, s. 53.

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PROMOTIONS.

43. The promotion examination may be dispensed with on a report from the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, that such examination is not necessary in the case of the following persons when employed or when seeking promotion in the line of their profession:—

Exemptions
from ex-
amination.

Barristers;

Attorneys;

Military or civil engineers;

Officers of the artillery in the Department of Militia and Defence;

Architects;

Draughtsmen and land surveyors.

2. Such examination may also be so dispensed with in the case of special-class excisemen seeking promotion in the Department of Inland Revenue. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8.

Special class
excisemen.

44. Railway mail clerks and clerks employed in post offices shall not be required to pass the promotion examination. 60-61 V., c. 26, s. 2; 61 V., c. 20, s. 6.

Railway mail
clerks.

45. No such examination shall be required for the re-employment or promotion of excisemen who passed the departmental examinations for the special class in the excise service before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

Excisemen.

46. Except as herein otherwise provided, when any vacancy occurs in one of the higher classes, in either division, the head of the department shall select from the list of successful candidates for promotion, the person whom he considers best fitted for the office, having due reference to any special duties incident to such office, to the qualification and fitness shown by the candidates respectively during their examination and to the record of their previous conduct in the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 42; 51 V., c. 12, s. 10.

Selection for
vacancies in
higher
classes.

47. Every promotion so made shall be subject to a probation of not less than six months.

Probation.

2. At any time during the first year the head of the department may reject the person promoted, or he may be definitely accepted at any time during the second period of six months after his promotion.

In case of
rejection.

3. If the person so selected is rejected he shall then return to the performance of the duties in which he was previously engaged. R.S., c. 17, s. 43.

Return to
duties.

48. When any clerk who is promoted on probation is rejected, the head of the department shall select another in his stead from the candidates whose names still remain on

Further
selection.

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the lists of qualified persons made by the Board. R.S., c. 17, s. 44.

Former
duties by
whom per-
formed.

49. During the period for which a clerk is promoted on probation the duties of the office previously held by him shall, if necessary, be performed by a person selected for that purpose by the head of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 45.

EXCHANGES AND TRANSFERS.

Without
examination.

50. An exchange of positions between two officers serving in different departments, or in different divisions of the same department, and the filling of a vacancy in one department by a transfer from another division of the same department or from another department, may be authorized by the Governor in Council to be made without examination of either officer.

No increase.

2. Such exchange or transfer shall be made without increase of salary of either of the persons exchanging or transferred.

A. S.

3. No person shall be transferred from the outside to the inside division, whose age at the date of his first appointment exceeded thirty-five years. R.S., c. 17, s. 46.

DEPUTY MINISTERS.

Office.

51. There shall be a deputy head for each department.

Created by
Parliament.

2. No officer shall hereafter be raised to the rank of deputy head except in the case of a vacancy occurring, or when a new department is created by Act of Parliament. 51 V., c. 12, s. 3.

Appoint-
ment.

52. The deputy heads of departments shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall hold office during pleasure.

Removal,
statement of
reasons.

2. Whenever such pleasure is exercised in the direction of removing a deputy head from his office, a statement of the reasons for so doing shall be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next following session. R.S., c. 17, s. 11.

Salary of
Deputy
Minister of
Justice.

53. The Deputy Minister of Justice may, if at the time of his appointment he is a barrister of at least ten years' standing, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 6.

Salary of
Deputy
Minister of
Finance.

54. The Deputy Minister of Finance may, if at the time of his appointment he has been for at least ten years in the service of one or more of the chartered banks of Canada as general manager or as manager of a branch of such bank or in both capacities, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four

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thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars.

2. The salary of the Deputy Minister of Finance holding office on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, shall, so long as he remains in office, be five thousand dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 3. Present Deputy.

55. The Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals may, if at the time of his appointment he is a civil engineer of at least ten years' standing, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 2. Salary of Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals.

56. In all cases not hereinbefore provided for the salary of a deputy head of a department shall on appointment be three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of four thousand dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 4. Salaries of other deputy heads.

57. The increases of salary hereinbefore authorized to be made to any deputy head shall be made by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of his department. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 2. Increases how made.

58. Nothing herein contained shall operate to diminish the salary or emolument of any deputy head holding office on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, who was at that date in receipt of a salary larger than would be payable to him under this Act. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 5. No salary diminished.

59. The deputy head of each department shall, subject to the directions of the head of the department, oversee and direct the officers, clerks and employees of the department, and shall have general control of the business thereof, and shall perform such other duties as are assigned to him by the Governor in Council. Duties.

2. He shall give his full time to the public service and shall discharge all duties required by the head of the department, or by the Governor in Council, whether such duties are in his own department or not. Full time.

3. No deputy head shall receive any pay, fee or allowance in any form in excess of the amount of the salary hereinbefore authorized to be paid to him. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 7. No extra pay.

60. In the absence of any deputy head, a chief clerk named by the head of the department shall perform the duties of such deputy head, unless the performance of such duties is otherwise provided for by the Governor in Council. Acting deputy.

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For Auditor
General.

2. There shall be in the office of the Auditor General a chief clerk who shall at all times act for the Auditor General in his absence. R.S., c. 17, s. 14.

CHIEF CLERKS, GRADE A.

How created.

61. A chief clerkship, grade A, in any department shall only be created by order in council, passed after,—

(a) the deputy head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;

(b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,

(c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 8 and 19.

Salary.

62. The minimum salary of a chief clerk, grade A, shall be two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars up to a maximum of two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum.

Idem.

2. If, however, a person upon his appointment or promotion to a chief clerkship, grade A, is in receipt of a salary greater than the minimum salary of such chief clerkship, he may be appointed or promoted at the salary which he is then receiving if it does not exceed the maximum salary of such chief clerkship. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 8.

Promotion of
chief clerk
to grade A.

63. A chief clerk in any department may without being required to undergo any examination be promoted to a chief clerkship, grade A, by an order in council passed after,—

(a) the deputy head has reported that the duties devolving upon such officer are of special importance, and that the officer recommended for such promotion is specially qualified for their performance;

(b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,

(c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 8.

CHIEF CLERKS.

How created.

64. A chief clerkship in any department shall only be created by order in council, passed after,—

(a) the deputy head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;

(b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,

(c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 15.

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65. The minimum salary of a chief clerk shall be one thousand nine hundred dollars, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 9.

FIRST-CLASS CLERKS.

66. A first-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 17.

67. The minimum salary of a first-class clerk shall be one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand nine hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 10.

SECOND-CLASS CLERKS.

68. A second-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 19.

69. The minimum salary of a second-class clerk shall be one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand five hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 11.

JUNIOR SECOND-CLASS CLERKS.

70. A junior second-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 2.

71. The minimum salary of a junior second-class clerk shall be eight hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand one hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 12.

72. The Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the head of the department, concurred in by the Treasury Board, appoint a person who is a graduate of the Royal Military College or of any university in Canada to be a junior second-class clerk. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 7.

Condition of
such appoint-
ment.

73. An appointment shall only be made under the last preceding section in one of the following cases:—

- (a) Where the person to be appointed is to take the place of a clerk of the second or a higher class;
- (b) Where the deputy head of the department reports that, owing to the special class of work to be performed, an appointment under the said section is desirable. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 7.

THIRD-CLASS CLERKS.

How created.

74. Except as hereinafter otherwise provided a third-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 19.

Salary.

75. The minimum salary of a third-class clerk shall be five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of seven hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 16 and 18.

Supplement
for optional
subjects.

76. The Governor in Council may give to any person who is appointed a third-class clerk, in addition to the salary herein provided for on appointment, an amount not exceeding fifty dollars per annum for each optional subject not exceeding two in which he has passed the qualifying examination.

2. Such optional subjects shall be book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 6; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 15.

Appoint-
ment of
certain em-
ployees as
third-class
clerks.

77. Any person who at the time of his appointment as third-class clerk is in the service of the Government and receiving or entitled to receive a salary, and who has been or is a writer, clerk, packer, sorter or messenger, either temporary or otherwise, in the inside service of one of the departments of the Government at Ottawa, or in the office of the Auditor General, may be so appointed at the salary which he was so receiving or entitled to receive at the time of such appointment, not exceeding, however, the maximum salary of a third-class clerk. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 20.

Without
qualification.

78. Any such person as in the last preceding section mentioned who had for two years prior to the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, been continuously in the inside service, either in the capacity of writer, clerk, packer, sorter or messenger, or in any other capacity, may be appointed a third-class clerk without regard to his age, and without passing the qualifying examination.

Except
order in
council.

2. The order in council appointing him shall be held to create the third-class clerkship in respect of which such appointment is made. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 20.

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MESSENGERS, PACKERS AND SORTERS.

79. This Act in so far as applicable shall continue to apply ^{Permanent} as heretofore to permanent messengers, packers and sorters ^{messengers, packers and sorters.} appointed before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 2 and 14.

80. The salary of a messenger, packer or sorter appointed ^{Salary.} to the Civil Service previous to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, may be increased to a maximum of seven hundred dollars per annum by amounts not exceeding fifty dollars in any one year. 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 2, 12 and 14; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

81. Any member of the Civil Service may be appointed ^{Additional salary.} private secretary to the head of a department, and may be paid an additional salary not exceeding six hundred dollars a year whilst so acting.

2. No salary shall be payable to any private secretary unless ^{If voted.} the amount has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 48.

SALARIES.

82. Except as herein otherwise provided the salary of a ^{Begin at} clerk on appointment or promotion to any class shall begin ^{minimum:} at the minimum of such class. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 3; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 5; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 17.

83. The officers, clerks and employees mentioned in schedule ^{Schedule B.} B to this Act shall be paid according to the scale thereby established.

2. The salaries of officers, clerks and employees in the second ^{Other out-} or outside division of departments other than the Customs, ^{side salaries.} Inland Revenue and Post Office Departments shall, subject to the provisions of any Act relating thereto, be fixed in each case by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 25.

84. If an officer, clerk or employee who is promoted to a ^{Salary in} higher class, or who is transferred from one class to another ^{excess} class, is, at the time of such promotion or transfer, in receipt ^{of minimum} of a higher salary or emolument than the minimum salary of ^{in certain} the class to which he is promoted or transferred, the Governor ^{cases.} in Council may authorize the payment to him of the salary or emolument he was receiving at the time of such promotion or transfer, if it does not exceed the maximum salary of the class to which he is promoted or transferred. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 12.

85. No officer, clerk or employee shall receive any increase ^{Conditions of} of salary except by order in council passed on the report of the ^{increase.}

deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, stating that such officer, clerk or employee is deserving of such increase. R.S., c. 17, s. 26; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 8; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 18, 25 and 27.

May be
suspended.

86. The increase of salary of any officer, clerk or employee authorized under this Act for the then current year may be suspended by the head of the department for neglect of duty or misconduct, and may be subsequently restored by such head, but without arrears. R.S., c. 17, s. 26.

From what
time payable.

87. Except as herein otherwise provided any increase of salary authorized by this Act shall be payable from the first day of the official quarter next succeeding the date on which, from his length of service, any clerk or employee for whom such increase is recommended, is eligible for such increase.

In case of
promotion.

2. In case of promotion, the increase of salary shall become payable from the day on which such promotion takes place. R.S., c. 17, s. 27.

Post office
inspectors
and assist-
ants.

88. Increases of salary of post office inspectors and assistant post office inspectors shall, however, be payable at the expiration of one year from the date of appointment, or at the expiration of one year from the date on which the post office inspector or assistant post office inspector last received an increase, as the case may be. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 7.

Payment of
salary pro-
hibited.

89. Except as herein otherwise provided no salary shall be paid to any member of the Civil Service whose appointment or promotion, or whose increase of salary, after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, has not been made in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act in force at the time of such appointment, promotion or increase, or otherwise authorized or confirmed by law. R.S., c. 17, s. 28.

No extra
payment.

90. No extra salary or additional remuneration of any kind whatsoever shall be paid to any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service or to any other person permanently employed in the public service. 51 V., c. 12, s. 12.

Status of
clerks pre-
served.

91. The status of clerks in the service on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, is hereby preserved, and if the salary of any such clerk is less than the minimum salary of his class as fixed by this Act, his salary may be increased to such minimum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 13.

Deduction
from pay
for unauthor-
ized absence.

92. When the absence of any officer is not occasioned by his employment on other duties by the Government, by leave of absence or on account of illness certified by an authorized medical practitioner, appointed by the Governor in Council for that

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purpose, his salary for each day of such absence shall be deducted from his monthly salary. R.S., c. 17, s. 51.

93. Nothing contained in this Act shall prejudicially affect the salary or emoluments of any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service, appointed on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, so long as he continues in office, nor shall anything herein contained prejudicially affect any salary or emolument granted and fixed by any Act in force on the day in this section mentioned. R.S., c. 17, s. 54. Act not to prejudice certain officers.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.

94. When from a temporary pressure of work or from any other cause extra assistance is required in any branch of either the first or second division, the Governor in Council may, on the report of the deputy head of the department, concurred in by the head of the department, that such extra assistance is required, authorize the employment of such number of temporary clerks, writers, messengers, porters, packers, or sorters, as are required to carry on the work of the department. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 7. How authorized.

95. Temporary employment shall not give to any person any claim to permanent appointment or to continued or further temporary employment. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 9. No permanent appointment.

96. Temporary clerks employed on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, may be continued in such temporary employment, notwithstanding their not having passed any examination, at such rate of pay as fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding the rate of pay which they were then receiving. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 8. Temporary clerks of January 1st, 1896.

97. Graduates of the Royal Military College or of any university in Canada may be employed without passing the qualifying examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5. College graduates.

98. The remuneration of temporary clerks and writers and of messengers, porters, packers and sorters, shall be at the rate to begin with of five hundred dollars per annum, which may be increased by annual sums not exceeding fifty dollars up to a maximum of seven hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27. Remuneration of temporary employees.

99. The Governor in Council may in the case of any temporary clerk, or in the case of any temporary messenger, porter, packer or sorter, whose salary was, on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, less than five Increase.

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hundred dollars per annum increase such salary to the amount last mentioned. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

Vote. **100.** Temporary employees shall be paid only out of moneys specially voted by Parliament for the purpose. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

How granted. **101.** The head of a department may grant to each officer, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for purposes of recreation for a period not exceeding three weeks in each year.

When. 2. Every such officer, clerk or employee, whether in the first or second division, shall take the leave so granted at such time during each year as the head of the department determines. R.S., c. 17, s. 49.

In case of illness, etc. **102.** In case of illness or for any other reason which to him seems sufficient, the Governor in Council may grant to any officer, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for a period not exceeding twelve months. R.S., c. 17, s. 49.

SUSPENSION.

How. **103.** The head of a department, and in his absence the deputy head, may,—

In what cases. (a) suspend from the performance of his duty or from the receipt of his salary any officer, clerk or employee guilty of misconduct or negligence in the performance of his duties;

Removal of suspension. (b) remove such suspension;
Pay forfeited. but no person shall receive any salary or pay for the time during which he was under suspension.

Report. 2. All cases of suspension by the deputy head of a department shall be reported by him to the head of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 50.

DISMISSAL.

Governor in Council may dismiss. **104.** No provision herein contained shall impair the power of the Governor in Council to remove or dismiss any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, but no such deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, whose appointment is of a permanent nature, shall be removed from office except by authority of the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 55.

ATTENDANCE BOOK.

Form and use. **105.** There shall be kept in each department, and in the office of the Auditor General, at the seat of Government, and in each office of the second division, a book or books to be called the attendance book, which shall be in such form as is

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determined by the Governor in Council, in which each officer, clerk and employee of such office or department shall sign his name, at such times as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 56.

OATHS.

106. The deputy heads of departments and all officers, clerks, messengers, sorters and packers of the Civil Service who have not already done so, and every deputy head, officer, clerk, messenger, sorter or packer hereafter appointed, before any salary is paid him, shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and also the oath contained in schedule C to this Act, or such other oath as is provided by any other Act, in that behalf. Allegiance and office.

2. In the case of the Clerk of the Privy Council, and all officers, clerks and employees under him, and in the case of any officer, clerk or employee of whom the Governor in Council requires the same, there shall be added to the oath at the asterisks, in the form of the oath in the said schedule C, the words contained in schedule D to this Act. Secrecy.

3. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall take and subscribe the said oaths before the Governor General or some one appointed by him to administer the same. Clerk of Privy Council.

4. In the case of persons residing or coming to reside at the city of Ottawa, the oaths shall be taken and subscribed before the Clerk of the Privy Council. Before whom taken in Ottawa.

5. In other cases the oaths may be taken and subscribed before a justice of the peace or other proper authority, who shall forward the same to the Clerk of the Privy Council. And elsewhere.

6. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall keep a register of all such oaths. R.S., c. 17, s. 57. Register.

REPORT.

107. The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the Board under this Act during the preceding year, which report shall include a copy of the examination papers, a statement of all examinations held and of the number of candidates at each, and the names of the successful candidates, and also the rules and regulations made during the year under the provisions of this Act respecting appointments, promotions, examinations, and all other matters appertaining to the Civil Service. R.S., c. 17, s. 58; 51 V., c. 12, s. 13. Contents.

CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

108. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed each year a list, to be called the Civil Service List of Canada, of Contents.

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all persons employed in the several departments of the Government, together with those employed in the two Houses of Parliament, upon the first day of July, next preceding, showing the dates of their several appointments and promotions, their age, rank in the service, and salary; and shall lay the same before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session. R.S., c. 17, s. 59.

SCHEDULE A.

- (a) Deputy heads of departments;
- (b) Officers who have special professional or technical qualifications;
- (c) Chief clerks of both grades;
- (d) First-class clerks;
- (e) Second-class clerks;
- (f) Junior second-class clerks;
- (g) Third-class clerks. R.S., c. 17, sch. A; 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 12; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 1; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 14 and 19.

SCHEDULE B.

CUSTOMS.

Higher Classes.

Inspectors.. . . .	Salary from \$1,600 to \$2,500
Collectors.. . . .	" 300 to 4,000
Chief clerks.. . . .	" 1,200 to 2,000
Surveyors.. . . .	" 1,200 to 2,400
Assistant surveyors (comprising tide surveyors, chief landing waiters and chief lockers)...	" 800 to 1,200

Technical Officers.

Appraisers.. . . .	Salary from \$800 to \$2,000
Assistant appraisers.. . . .	" 600 to 1,500
Gaugers.. . . .	" 600 to 1,200

Other Classes.

Clerks.. . . .	Salary from \$400 to \$1,200
Examining officers (including lockers and landing waiters)..	" 400 to 1,000
Packers, messengers and tide waiters.. . . .	" 300 to 600

3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 23.

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INLAND REVENUE.

Inspectors.. . . .	Salary from \$1,600 to \$2,500
Collectors.. . . .	" 500 to 2,400
Deputy collectors.. . . .	" 400 to 1,700
Accountants.. . . .	" 600 to 1,500
Special-class excisemen (chief officers in charge of distilleries).. . . .	" 1,400 to 1,800
Special-class excisemen, other than the foregoing....	" 1,200 to 1,400
First-, second- and third-class excisemen.. . . .	" 600 to 1,200
Probationary excisemen.. . . .	" 500
Stenographers and typewriters..	" 400 to 600
Messengers.. . . .	" 400 to 750

To which may be added for surveys of important manufactories an additional salary for the special-class excisemen and other officers connected with such survey, not exceeding in any one case two hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 24.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office Inspectors and Assistant Post Office Inspectors.

The salary of a post office inspector on appointment shall be two thousand dollars, with increases of fifty dollars per annum for six years, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

Any post office inspector who, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, had completed six years of service as such may be granted an increase of one hundred dollars per annum up to the maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

Any post office inspector who, on the last mentioned date, had completed less than six years of service as such may be granted an increase of fifty dollars per annum until he has completed six years of service, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to the maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

The salary of an assistant post office inspector on appointment shall be twelve hundred dollars, with increases of fifty dollars per annum for the first six years, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Any assistant post office inspector who, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, had completed six years of service as such may be granted an increase of one hundred dollars per annum up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Any assistant post office inspector who, on the last mentioned date, had completed less than six years of service as such may be granted an increase of fifty dollars per annum until he has completed six years of service, and of one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 7.

Railway Mail Clerks.

	On Appoint- ment.	After 2 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 5 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 10 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.
	\$	£	\$	\$
Chief Clerk	1,000	1,200	1,350	1,500
First Class	720	800	880	960
Second Class	620	640	720	800
Third Class	480	520	560	640

To Railway Mail Clerks, in addition to regular salary, an allowance not exceeding half a cent per mile for every mile travelled on duty in the Post Office cars, and an additional allowance of half a cent per mile for every mile so travelled between eight in the afternoon and eight in the forenoon.

52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

City Postmasters.

Class 1.	When postage collections exceed	\$250,000..	\$4,000
" 2.	" " are from	\$200,000 to 250,000..	3,750
" 3.	" " " 150,000 to	200,000..	3,500
" 4.	" " " 100,000 to	150,000..	3,250
" 5.	" " " 80,000 to	100,000..	2,800
" 6.	" " " 60,000 to	80,000..	2,400
" 7.	" " " 40,000 to	60,000..	2,200
" 8.	" " " 20,000 to	40,000..	2,000
" 9.	" " are less than..	.. . . 20,000..	1,400

to \$1,800, as the Postmaster General determines. These salaries shall not be supplemented by any allowances, commissions or perquisites whatsoever.

Assistant Postmasters.

Class 1.	When postage collections exceed	\$80,000..	\$2,000
" 2.	" " are from	\$60,000 to 80,000..	1,800
" 3.	" " " 40,000 to	60,000..	1,600
" 4.	" " " 20,000 to	40,000..	1,400
" 5.	" " are less than.. 20,000..	1,100

to \$1,400, as the Postmaster General determines. 52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

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*Clerks in City Post Offices, and the Offices of Post Office
Inspectors and Superintendents of Railway
Mail Service.*

Fourth class, on appointment, four hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to seven hundred dollars. If any stamper and sorter is promoted to the fourth class, his initial salary as such class clerk shall be not less than his salary as such stamper and sorter at the time of such promotion.

Junior third class, on appointment, seven hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to eight hundred dollars.

Senior third class, on appointment, eight hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to nine hundred dollars.

Junior second class, on appointment, nine hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to one thousand dollars.

Senior second class, on appointment, one thousand dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to one thousand two hundred dollars.

First class, specific duties, with fixed salaries in each case to be determined by the Postmaster General; no salary to be less than one thousand two hundred dollars, or more than one thousand five hundred dollars.

Any clerk in any of the said offices who on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, was in the third class, shall be deemed to be a junior third-class clerk, his salary until otherwise ordered, continuing to be the amount which he was then enjoying, subject to annual increases not exceeding fifty dollars until it reaches eight hundred dollars per annum.

Any clerk in the second class on the last mentioned date shall be deemed to be a senior second-class clerk, except that if his salary was then less than one thousand dollars, it shall, until otherwise ordered, continue to be the amount which he was then enjoying, subject to annual increases, not exceeding fifty dollars each, until it reaches twelve hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 6.

SCHEDULE C.

I (A.B.) solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as _____ and that I will not ask, or receive any sum of money, services, recompense or matter or thing whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in return for what I have done or may do in the discharge of any of the duties of my said office, except my salary or what may be allowed me by law or by an order of the Governor in Council; * * * *
So help me God. R.S., c. 17, sch. C.

SCHEDULE D.

(After the asterisks in schedule C.)

And that I will not, without due authority in that behalf, disclose or make known any matter or thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment as *(as the case may be)*. R.S., c. 17, sch. D.

APPENDIX B.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 20th July, 1908.]

[[HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Civil Service Amendment Act*, Short title. 1908.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

(a) "Commission" means the Civil Service Commission hereby constituted;

(b) "deputy head," in addition to the officers mentioned in paragraph (b) of section 2 of *The Civil Service Act*, includes the Clerks of both Houses and the Librarians of Parliament;

(c) "head of a department," in addition to the Ministers mentioned in paragraph (a) of section 2 of *The Civil Service Act*, includes the Speakers of both Houses;

(d) the word "now," when used in this Act, shall mean the date of its coming into force.

CONSTITUTION.

3. The Civil Service shall be divided into two divisions, Two divisions. namely,

The Inside Service, which shall consist of that part of the public service in or under the several departments of the Executive Government of Canada and in the offices of the Auditor Inside Service

General, the Clerk of the Privy Council, and the Governor General's Secretary, employed at the city of Ottawa, or at the Experimental Farm Station or the Dominion Astronomical Observatory near Ottawa, but not including the officers, clerks, and employees employed at Ottawa in the second or outside departmental division as defined by paragraph (b) of section 4 of *The Civil Service Act*, or in any office of a purely local character; and

Outside Service.

The Outside Service, which shall consist of the rest of the Public Service.

Employees of Parliament.

2. So much of this Act and of *The Civil Service Act* as relates to appointment, classification, salaries and promotions shall apply to the permanent officers, clerks and employees of both Houses of Parliament and of the Library of Parliament.

Application to Inside Service.

4. Sections 5 to 26, both inclusive, and 28 to 40, both inclusive, of this Act apply only to the Inside Service.

Repeal of parts of C. S. Act.

2. As regards the Inside Service only, the following sections and schedule of *The Civil Service Act* are repealed: 4, 16 to 26, both inclusive, 32 to 37, both inclusive, 40, 41, 43, 46, 61 to 78, both inclusive, 80, 82, 84, 85, 90, 91, 94, 97, 98 and 99, and schedule A.

Application to Outside Service.

3. The Governor in Council may, by order in council to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, bring the whole or any part of the Outside Service under the same provisions of the law as the Inside Service.

Classification of Inside Service.

5. The Inside Service under the deputy heads, excluding messengers, porters, sorters and packers, and such other appointments and employments in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council, shall be divided into three divisions.

First Division.

2. The First Division shall be divided into—

Subdivision A, consisting of officers having the rank of deputy heads but not being deputy heads administering departments, assistant deputy ministers, and the principal technical and administrative and executive officers;

Subdivision B, consisting of the lesser technical and administrative and executive officers, including the chief clerks now holding office and not eligible for subdivision A.

Second Division.

3. The Second Division shall consist of certain other clerks, having technical, administrative, executive, or other duties which are of the same character as, but of less importance and responsibility than, those of the first division. This division shall be divided into subdivisions A and B.

Third Division.

4. The Third Division shall consist of the other clerks in the Service whose duties are copying and routine work, under direct supervision, of less importance than that of the second division. This division shall be divided into subdivisions A and B.

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6. Clerks now holding the rank of first class shall be placed in subdivision A of the Second Division. Second and Third Divisions

2. Clerks now holding the rank of senior second class shall be placed in subdivision B of the Second Division.

3. Clerks now holding the rank of junior second class shall be placed in subdivision A of the Third Division.

4. Third class clerks and temporary clerks paid out of Civil Government Contingencies shall be placed in subdivision B of the Third Division.

7. Except as herein otherwise provided, all persons now employed in the first or inside departmental division, as defined by paragraph (a) of section 4 of *The Civil Service Act*, including temporary clerks paid out of Civil Government Contingencies, shall, upon the coming into force of this Act, be classified according to their salaries under this Act. Application to present Inside Service.

8. As soon as practicable after the coming into force of the Act, the head of each department shall cause the organization of his department to be determined and defined by order in council, due regard being had to the status of each officer or clerk as the case may be. Organization of departments.

2. The order in council shall give the names of the several branches of the department, with the number and character of the offices, clerkships and other positions in each, and the duties, titles and salaries thereafter to pertain thereto.

3. After being so determined and defined, the organization of a department shall not be changed except by order in council.

4. Copies of such orders in council shall be sent to the Commission.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

9. There shall be a Commission, to be called the Civil Service Commission, consisting of two members appointed by the Governor in Council. Civil Service Commission constituted

2. The rank, standing and salary of each commissioner shall be those of a deputy head of a department; and each commissioner shall hold office during good behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. Status of commissioners.

10. The duties of the Commission shall be—

(a) to test and pass upon the qualifications of candidates for admission to the service, and for promotion in the service, and to issue certificates with respect thereto where required under this Act or regulations made thereunder;

(b) of its own motion to investigate and report upon the operation of *The Civil Service Act* or of this Act, and upon the violation of any of the provisions of *The Civil Service Act* or of this Act or of any regulation made under either of the said Acts, Duties of Commission.

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and upon the request of the head of a department with the approval of the Governor in Council, to investigate and report upon the organization of the department, the conduct and efficiency of its officers, clerks and other employees, and any other matter relative to the department; and in connection with, and for the purposes of, any such investigation the Governor in Council may invest the commission with all or any of the powers vested in a commissioner appointed under Part II. of *The Inquiries Act*;

(c) such other duties as are assigned to it by the Governor in Council.

Regulations.

2. Such duties shall be performed in accordance with regulations made by the Commission and approved by the Governor in Council.

Other employment prohibited.

3. A commissioner shall not hold any other office or engage in any other employment.

Civil Service examiners and examinations.

11. The present Civil Service examiners shall continue to hold office during pleasure, and shall be under the direction of the Commission.

2. The powers of the Civil Service examiners as a board under sections 7 to 15, both inclusive, of *The Civil Service Act* shall be vested in, and may be exercised by, the Commission; and for the purposes of the said sections, either member of the Commission may exercise any function or power vested by the said sections in the chairman of the board.

3. The said sections shall, so far as they are applicable and with the necessary modifications, apply to examinations under this Act.

4. Such further examiners as are deemed necessary may be appointed by the Commission.

Commissioners' oath of office.

12. Each commissioner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe, before the Clerk of the Privy Council, an oath that he will faithfully and honestly perform the duties devolving upon him as commissioner.

APPOINTMENTS.

Competitive admission examinations.

13. Except as herein otherwise provided, appointment to positions in the Inside Service under that of deputy head shall be by competitive examination, which shall be of such a nature as will determine the qualifications of candidates for the particular positions to which they are to be appointed, and shall be held by the Commission from time to time in accordance with the regulations made by it and approved by the Governor in Council.

Qualification of candidates.

14. No person shall be admitted to such an examination unless he is a natural-born or naturalized British subject, and

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has been a resident of Canada for at least three years, and is, at the time of the examination, of the full age of eighteen years and not more than thirty-five years, and presents the required certificates as to health, character and habits.

15. Before holding any such examination the Commission shall require each head of a department to furnish it with the number of additional permanent officers or clerks likely to be required in his department within the next six months. Computation of number of vacancies.

2. On this basis, and having regard also to the requirement of the several departments for temporary services, a computation shall be made by the Commission of the number of competitors to be selected at the next ensuing examination.

3. If there remain from a previous examination successful competitors who have not received appointments, their number shall be deducted in making the computation, and their names, in the order of merit, shall be placed at the top of the list to be prepared in accordance with section 17 of this Act.

16. Thereupon due notice of the examination shall be given by the Commission, stating the character and number of the positions to be competed for. Notice of examinations.

17. Immediately after the examination the Commission shall make out a list of the successful competitors thereat for each position, in the order of merit, up to the number computed in accordance with section 15. List of successful competitors.

18. From the said list the Commission, on the application of the deputy head, with the approval of the head, of any department, shall supply the required clerks, whether for permanent or temporary duty. Selections to fill vacancies.

2. The selections shall be, so far as practicable, in the order of the names on the list, but the Commission may select any person who in his examination shows special qualifications for any particular subject.

3. The Commission shall forthwith notify the Treasury Board and the Auditor General of the name and position in the service of each clerk supplied to any department and also of the rejection of any such clerk during his probationary term.

4. Assignment for temporary duty shall not prejudice the right to assignment for permanent duty.

5. No clerk supplied for temporary duty shall be so employed for more than six months in any year.

19. The head of the department, on the report in writing of the deputy head, may, at any time after two months from the date of assignment, and before the expiration of six months, reject any person assigned to his department. Rejection during probation.

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2. The cause of the rejection shall be reported by the deputy head to the Commission, who shall thereupon select another person to take the place of the one rejected, and decide whether the latter shall be struck off the list or allowed a trial in another department.

Probationary
service.

20. After a person so selected has served a probationary term of six months, he shall be deemed to be permanently accepted for the service.

Professional
and specially
qualified
officers.

21. If the deputy head reports that the knowledge and ability requisite for the position are wholly or in part professional, technical or otherwise peculiar, the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the head of the department based on the report in writing of the deputy head, may appoint a person to the position without competitive examination and without reference to the age limit, provided the said person obtains from the Commission a certificate, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to health, character and habits.

Messengers,
packers, etc.

22. Appointments to the positions of messenger, porter, sorter and packer, and to such other positions in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council, may be made by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department based on the report in writing of the deputy head, and accompanied by a certificate of qualification from the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that the person applying for the appointment possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to age, health, character and habits.

Temporary
clerks.

23. When, from a temporary pressure of work, extra assistance in excess of those whose names are on the list of successful competitors is required in the Inside Service of any department, the Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the head, based on the report in writing of the deputy head of the department that such extra assistance is required, authorize the employment of such number of temporary clerks as are required to carry on the work of the department.

2. Every such clerk shall, however, before appointment obtain a certificate of qualification from the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to age, health, character and habits.

3. No such temporary clerk shall be employed for more than four months in any year.

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PROMOTIONS.

24. Promotion, other than from the third to the second division, shall be made for merit by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department, based on the report in writing of the deputy head and accompanied by a certificate of qualification by the Commission to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission.

Promotion
by merit.

25. Except as herein otherwise provided, vacancies in the first division shall be filled by promotions from the second division.

Promotion
from Second
Division to
First.

26. Clerks in the third division shall be permitted to enter for the open competitive examination for the second division, after such term of service and under such other conditions as are determined by regulations made by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Commission.

Promotion
to Second
Division.

2. Any person placed in the third division upon the coming into force of this Act, may, by the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the head of the department, based on the report in writing of the deputy head, and accompanied by a certificate of qualification by the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, be promoted from the third division to the second division without an open competitive examination.

SALARIES.

27. The salary of a deputy head shall be five thousand dollars per annum.

Salary of
deputy
head.

2. Sections 53 to 57 of *The Civil Service Act*, both inclusive, are repealed.

R.S., c. 16,
sections
53 to 57
repealed.

28. In the first division, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:—

Salaries in
First
Division.

In subdivision A, \$2,800 to \$4,000;

In subdivision B, 2,100 to 2,800.

29. In the second division, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:—

Salaries in
Second
Division.

In subdivision A, \$1,600 to \$2,100;

In subdivision B, 800 to 1,600.

30. In the third division, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:—

Salaries in
Third
Division

In subdivision A, \$900 to \$1,200;

In subdivision B, 500 to 800

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Salaries of
temporary
clerks.

31. The salary of a temporary clerk shall be the minimum salary of the grade or division for which he has successfully competed: Provided that the salary of a temporary clerk employed under section 23 of this Act shall be the minimum salary of subdivision B of the third division.

Salaries of
messengers,
porters, etc.

32. For the position of messenger, porter, sorter, packer, and such other positions in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be \$500 and \$800, and, unless the official record, to be kept as hereinafter provided, shows him to be undeserving thereof, there may be given to every person holding such a position an annual increase of fifty dollars until the maximum is reached.

Existing
conditions
continued.

2. Every person now holding such a position in the service, whether permanent or temporary, shall be continued in the like position under this Act at his present salary with the same tenure of office as if appointed to the said position under this Act, and shall be eligible for annual increase as in this section provided.

Salary on
appoint-
ment.

33. The salary on appointment shall be the minimum salary attached to the position: Provided that, in case the qualifications required for the performance of the duties of a position are of an exceptional character, a further sum, not exceeding \$500, may be added to the said salary by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department, based on the report in writing of the deputy head accompanied by the certificate of the Commission that the person proposed to be appointed possesses the qualifications required for the performance of the duties of the said position: Provided always that such salary shall not exceed the maximum salary of the subdivision to which the appointment is made.

Salary on
promotion.

34. If a person, on his appointment or promotion to any office or position, is in receipt of a salary in the service greater than the minimum salary of the office or position to which he is appointed or promoted, he may be appointed or promoted at the salary which he is then receiving if it does not exceed the maximum salary of the said office or position.

Status
preserved.

35. Nothing in this Act shall be held to reduce the status of any officer, clerk or employee in the service; and if the salary of any such officer, clerk or employee is less than the minimum salary of his subdivision or position under the provisions of this Act, his salary may forthwith be increased to such minimum.

2. Any person (whether permanent or temporary) who is in receipt of a salary at or above the maximum, as heretofore established, of the class (permanent or temporary) in which he is then serving shall, on the expiry of one year from his

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having first been in receipt of such salary, be eligible for the increase of salary provided by this Act.

36. Except as herein otherwise provided, the salary of any person placed in the Inside Service by or under this Act or to whom the provisions thereof are made applicable, shall be that which he is then receiving, and the said salary shall determine his classification: Provided that where the amount of the salary is common to two subdivisions, the classification shall be determined by the Governor in Council. Salary and classification.

37. There may be given to every officer in the first division an annual increase of one hundred dollars, until the maximum of his subdivision is reached. Annual increase

2. Unless the official record, to be kept in the manner hereinafter set forth, shows him to be undeserving thereof, there may be given to every officer, clerk, or other employee in any subdivision of the second or third divisions an annual increase of \$50, until the maximum of his subdivision is reached.

3. In case of exceptional merit a further increase, not exceeding \$50, may be given in the second and third divisions.

4. The said increase shall only be authorized by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department based on the report in writing of the deputy head and, in case of officers, clerks, and other employees of the second and third divisions to whom a further increase is recommended, accompanied by a certificate of merit from the Commission.

38. No salary or additional remuneration beyond the regular salary of the office he holds shall be paid to any deputy head, officer, clerk, or employee in the Civil Service, or to any other person permanently employed in the public service, except by a special vote of Parliament, in which the name of the person who is to receive the remuneration shall be given; and no vote expressed to be made generally, though qualified by the words "notwithstanding anything in *The Civil Service Act*" or any words to like effect, shall be deemed sufficient to authorize the payment of any such additional salary or remuneration. No extra salary except by special vote.

GENERAL.

39. Any person chosen by a Minister to be his private secretary may, without examination and irrespective of age, be appointed for a period not exceeding one year, and paid as a clerk in subdivision B of the second division, and after one year's services as such secretary he shall be deemed to be appointed to such rank. Private secretaries.

40. A record of the conduct and efficiency of all officers, clerks and employees below the first division shall be kept in each department. Record of employees

2. Such records shall be established by means of reports, to be furnished to the deputy head at least every three months by the chiefs of branches.

3. At the end of each year, and oftener if required by it, copies of these reports shall be sent to the Commission by the deputy head.

4. Such reports, if adverse or unfavourable, shall be shown to the persons respecting whom they are made.

Payment on
death of
employee

41. If a person dies while in the public service, after having been at least two years therein, an amount equal to two months of his salary shall be paid to his widow or to such person as the Treasury Board determines.

Attempt to
influence
Commission.

42. No person shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or endeavour to influence a member of the Commission with respect to the appointment of any person to the service, or with respect to the promotion of, or an increase of salary to, any officer, clerk, or employee in the service.

2. Any person who, directly or indirectly, solicits or endeavours to influence a member of the Commission in favour of his appointment, promotion or increase of salary, shall be deemed to be unworthy of such appointment, promotion or increase, and it shall not be accorded him; and if he is employed in the Civil Service, he shall be liable to immediate dismissal.

Voting at
Dominion or
Provincial
election.

43. No officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service shall be debarred from voting at any Dominion or Provincial election if under the laws governing the said election he has the right to vote; but no such officer, clerk or employee shall engage in partisan work in connection with any such election.

Administra-
tion of Act
and report to
Parliament.

44. The Secretary of State shall be charged with the administration of this Act and shall lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the Commission under this Act during the preceding year.

Officers of
Parliament.

45. Wherever under sections 5, 8, 10 (paragraph *b* of subsection 1), 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 (subsection 2), 32, 33, 36 and 37 (subsection 4), of this Act or under *The Civil Service Act*, any action is authorized or directed to be taken by the Governor in Council or by order in council, such action, with respect to the officers, clerks and employees of the House of Commons or the Senate, shall be taken by the House of Commons or the Senate, as the case may be, by resolution, and with respect to the officers, clerks and employees of the Library of Parliament, and to such other officers, clerks and employees as are under the joint control of both Houses of Parliament, shall be taken by both Houses of Parliament by resolution, or, if such action is required during

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the recess of Parliament, by the Governor in Council, subject to ratification by the two Houses at the next ensuing session.

16. Nothing in this Act or *The Civil Service Act* shall be held to curtail the privileges now enjoyed by the officers, clerks, and employees of the House of Commons or of the Senate or of the Library of Parliament with respect to rank and precedence, or to attendance, office hours, or leave of absence, or with respect to engaging in such employment during parliamentary recess as may entitle them to receive extra salary or remuneration. The same.

17. All sums of money voted by Parliament for the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1909, and applicable to the payment of the salaries or the increases to the salaries of any persons in the public service, shall, in the event of the promotion of any such persons to higher divisions or grades, or on their transfer to other positions in the public service, or on their becoming entitled to, or being granted, increases of salary under the provisions of this Act, be applicable to the payment of the salaries or increases to the salaries of such persons so promoted or transferred, or becoming entitled to, or being granted, such increases; and during the said financial year there may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada such sums of money as have not been voted by Parliament but are required for the payment of such salaries and increases of salaries as are authorized by this Act. Appropriation of money s.

18. This Act shall come into force on the first day of September next. Commencement of Act.

APPENDIX C.

REGULATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

WITH REFERENCE TO ENTRANCE TO THE SERVICE AND PROMOTION IN THE SERVICE.

(Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 19th day of April, 1909.)

In accordance with section 10, clause 2 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, requiring that the duties of the Civil Service Commission 'shall be performed in accordance with regulations made by the Commission, and approved by the Governor in Council,' the following regulations have been prepared by the Commission:—

EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE TO THE INSIDE SERVICE.

1. In order to comply with section 13 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, which states that 'except as herein otherwise provided, appointment to positions in the inside service under that of deputy head shall be by competitive examination, which shall be of such a nature as will determine the qualifications of candidates for the particular positions to which they are to be appointed, and shall be held by the Commission from time to time in accordance with the regulations made by it and approved by the Governor in Council,' the Commission will provide for general competitive examinations for entrance to the following divisions and subdivisions of the inside service:—

- (a) Clerks for Subdivision B of the Third Division.
- (b) Clerks for Subdivision B of the Second Division.

2. In accordance with section 15 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the number of competitors to be selected, for appointment to the service, from those taking the examinations for the above divisions, shall be computed by the Commission on the basis of the reports from the several departments as to their probable requirements for the ensuing six months.

3. The general competitive examinations shall be held twice a year, in the months of May and November. Forms on which applications for these examinations shall be made will be provided by the Commission, and may be had on application to the Secretary of the Commission. General competitive examinations shall be held at the following places: Halifax, Yarmouth, Sydney, Charlottetown, St. John, Fredericton, Moncton, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, London, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria. The examination may also be held at such other places as may be selected by the Commission for the convenience of candidates applying for examination.

(2) Where competitive examinations are required involving technical or scientific subjects and necessitating the use of scientific apparatus, it shall not be necessary to hold such examinations at each of the above places, but the Commission shall, as far as possible, arrange for at least one place in each province where such examinations may be taken.

4. Any examination may be taken in the English or French language, at the option of the candidate.

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5. A general examination for messengers, porters, sorters and packers shall be held at the same times and places as the general examinations for the Second and Third Divisions, and shall include the following subjects of the ordinary public school standard:—Reading, writing, spelling, and the first four rules of arithmetic. The minimum percentages of qualification shall be fifty per cent on each subject and sixty per cent on the whole examination.

6. Where messengers, porters, sorters and packers require certificates of qualification and fitness under section 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the Commission may require any or all of these to pass an examination which shall be as nearly as may be of the same standard as that set for those who take the general examination for entering that grade of the service.

7. The general competitive examination for clerkships of Subdivision B of the Third Division shall include the following subjects of the average high school standard: Writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, composition, copying manuscripts, typewriting. No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in the Third Division who secures less than fifty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject, and sixty per cent of the marks assigned to the whole examination.

8. Candidates may take, in addition to the foregoing subjects, either or both of the subjects of stenography and book-keeping. While the marks obtained for these extra subjects shall not affect the standing of the candidates in the compulsory subjects, yet, where a knowledge of stenography or book-keeping is required for any position in the service, those having these qualifications and otherwise on the list of successful competitors will be given the preference.

9. Persons employed in the Civil Service in the Third Division may take the competitive examination for entrance to the Second Division under the following regulations:—

(2) Such persons must have been employed at least one year in the Third Division before competing in such examination; also their records in the reports to be furnished under the Civil Service Amendment Act must be good.

(3) In case of failure in such examination any person so failing shall not compete again within a year.

(4) Persons so failing may, if their records for conduct continue good, present themselves for examination a second time, but in case of failing a second time they shall not again be allowed to take the said examination.

10. To insure the availability of a sufficient number of competent typewriters and stenographers, the Commission may appoint a special competitive examination for typewriters and stenographers, for Subdivision B of the Third Division, which shall include the following subjects:—Typewriting, stenography, writing, spelling, composition and copying manuscripts.

(2) Where a sufficient number of typewriters and stenographers are not available among those who have taken the full examination for Subdivision B of the Third Division, the requirements of the departments may be supplied by appointing, in order of merit, those who have taken the special examination for typewriters and stenographers.

(3) No one appointed as the result of such special examination shall be considered as eligible for promotion to Subdivision A of the Third Division who has not subsequently qualified in the additional subjects of arithmetic, history and geography as required for the regular examination for entrance to the Third Division.

11. Where candidates for employment as temporary clerks require certificates of qualification and fitness under section 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the Commission may require any or all of these to pass an examination which shall be as nearly as may be of the same standard as that set for those who take the general examination for entering that grade of the service.

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12. Candidates for the general competitive examination for clerkships of Subdivision B of the Second Division shall take all of the subjects in group A of the following list, any two in group B, and any three in group C:—

A.—Writing, spelling, composition, literature, arithmetic, typewriting, French (for those taking the general examination in English), English (for those taking the general examination in French).

B.—Algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, geology (including mineralogy), biology (animal and vegetable).

C.—Latin, German, history (modern), political science, economics, geography (general, physical and commercial), philosophy (scholastic or general), law (English or civil).

(2) No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in Subdivision B of the Second Division who secures in Group A less than 50 per cent of the marks assigned to writing, spelling, composition, literature, arithmetic and typewriting, 40 per cent of the marks assigned to French and English and 60 per cent of the marks assigned to the whole group.

(3) No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in Subdivision B of the Second Division who secures in Groups B and C less than thirty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject, and forty per cent of the marks assigned to the subjects selected from the two groups.

(4) The standard of examination shall require a good general knowledge of the subjects selected from the above groups. In order that due regard may be had to the different university systems in Canada, a curriculum shall be prepared by the Commission showing, with as much detail as possible, the ground to be covered under each of the subjects in the above groups A, B and C. A copy of this curriculum shall be supplied to any person on making application to the secretary of the Commission.

13. Candidates may take, in addition to the foregoing subjects, either or both of the subjects of stenography and book-keeping. While the marks obtained for these extra subjects shall not affect the standing of the candidates in the compulsory subjects, yet where a knowledge of stenography or book-keeping is required for any position in the service, those having these qualifications, and otherwise on the list of successful competitors, will be given the preference.

14. Where the deputy head of a department applies to the Commission for a nomination to a clerkship in Subdivision B of the Second Division in such department requiring special competitive examinations in technical or scientific subjects, these may be provided by the Commission, instead of the general competitive examinations for Subdivision B of the Second Division. The subjects for such special examinations shall be arranged between the Commission and the deputy head of such department.

15. Where the deputy head of a department applies to the Commission for a nomination to a position above that of Subdivision B of the Second Division, which requires to be filled by appointment from without the service, the Commission shall, after consultation with the deputy head of the department in which the appointment is to be made, provide a special competitive examination or test, which may or may not involve written answers to questions, but which shall be of such a nature as to secure a person well qualified for the position to be so filled. In determining the qualifications of candidates for such positions, the examination or test shall have special reference to executive ability and tact, such special or professional training as may be required, and a successful experience in duties similar to those pertaining to the position to be filled.

16. Where the appointment is one which is to be made under section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act inasmuch as the person to be appointed requires to

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obtain from the Commission a certificate that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability, the Commission, with the consent and co-operation of the head and deputy head of the department in which the appointment is to be made, may arrange a form of examination or test, by which to determine whether the person is qualified. On satisfying the Commission that he is duly qualified, such person will receive the certificate of the Commission.

17. When the selection is made by the head and deputy head of the department without reference to the Commission, the Commission may make such inquiries and appoint such an examination or test to determine the qualifications of the person so nominated, as it may deem necessary for an intelligent and responsible discharge of its duties.

PROMOTIONS IN THE INSIDE SERVICE.

18. A candidate who is recommended by the head of a department for promotion, other than from the Third to the Second Division, in order to receive the prescribed certificate of qualification, must satisfy the Commission of his ability to perform the duties of the position to which he is to be promoted. For this purpose the Commission, if it considers an examination necessary, may, after consultation with the deputy head of the department in which the promotion is to take place, prescribe a promotion examination, having regard to the requirements of the subdivision to which the promotion is to be made, and the special duties of the position to be filled.

19. Where there are two or more persons in the employment of a department who are eligible for promotion to any vacant position, the Commission may, on the request of the head of the department, provide a competitive promotion examination limited to those who are declared eligible for promotion. Such an examination shall have regard to the requirements of the subdivision to which the promotion is to be made, and the special duties of the position to be filled. Upon the results of this examination, if satisfactory, the Commission shall issue the required certificate of qualification.

20. Candidates who, under subsection 2 of section 26 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, are nominated by the head of a department for promotion from the Third to the Second Division must, in order to receive the prescribed certificate of qualification, satisfy the Commission that they are qualified to enter the Second Division. To this end the Commission, after consultation with the head or deputy head of the department in which the promotion is proposed, shall prescribe a non-competitive promotion examination which, while having special reference to the requirements of the position to be filled, shall nevertheless insure a qualification substantially equivalent to that required in the open competitive examination for entrance to the Second Division.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

21. All competitive examinations for entrance to the service shall be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* at least four weeks before the examinations are to take place. Such advertisements shall state the number of positions to be competed for, the conditions to be complied with by the competitors, the subjects to be covered by the examinations, and the places at which the examinations may be held.

22. Within one month after the publication of the results of a Civil Service examination any candidate who considers that his answer papers have not been correctly valued may make application to the Commission to have his papers re-read. Such application must be accompanied by a fee of \$3 in the case of Third Division or lower examinations, or \$5 in the case of Second Division or higher examinations. In cases where the appeal is sustained the fee will be returned.

(2) The answer papers of all candidates at any Civil Service examination, after being valued by the examiners, shall be retained by the Commission for a period of

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six months from the date of publishing the results, and at the end of that period they shall be destroyed.

23. Every successful candidate, before receiving a permanent appointment to the inside service, must furnish the Commission with a certificate of good health, which shall be filled out on standard forms to be furnished by the Commission.

(2) There shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council in each place where an examination is held one or more medical examiners, from whom such certificates shall be obtained.

(3) The fees for the health certificate shall be:—For messengers, porters, sorters, packers, and for temporary clerks, two dollars (\$2); for clerks of the Third Division, three dollars (\$3); for clerks of the First and Second Divisions, five dollars (\$5).

24. Every successful candidate, before receiving an appointment to the inside service, must furnish the Commission with references to at least three reputable persons who may be able to give adequate information as to the candidate's character and habits.

25. The following shall be the schedule of fees to be paid by the candidates at the several examinations held under the direction of the Commission:—

Examination for lower grade positions, a fee of.. . . .	\$ 2 00
Examination for clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division, a fee of.. . . .	4 00
Examination for clerkships in Subdivision B of the Second Division, a fee of.. . . .	8 00
Extra examinations which may be authorized from time to time for positions requiring special qualifications, a fee of	10 00

Promotion examinations:—

In the Third Division.. . . .	\$ 2 00
To the Second Division.. . . .	3 00
In the Second Division.. . . .	4 00
For higher divisions.. . . .	5 00

(2) No fee shall be required for the privilege of taking optional subjects.

(3) The fees for the regular Third and Second Division examinations shall be payable by the candidates when presenting themselves for examination. The fees for the extra examinations shall be payable at the time of making application to take such an examination.

26. Copies of the reports of the 'conduct and efficiency of all officers, clerks and employees below the First Division,' which, in accordance with section 40 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, are required to be made in each department, shall be furnished to the Commission by the deputy heads of the various departments every three months.

(2) To insure uniformity these reports shall be made out on forms prepared by the Commission, which may be procured by the departments upon requisition to the Government Stationery Office.

27. As soon as practicable, after coming into force of these regulations, the deputy heads of the several departments shall furnish to the Commission, for the purpose of its establishment books, returns of the officers of their departments, with such particulars as to their past service and present employment as are provided on the form prepared by the Commission.

28. The secretary of the Treasury Board shall notify the Commission of all changes which take place in the organization of the offices in the several departments in the inside service, whether these changes result from the creation of new offices, the division or combination of existing offices, or the abolition of offices; also of all changes in the personnel of the officers holding respective offices in the several depart-

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ments in the inside service, whether these changes result from original appointment, promotion, transfer, death, resignation or dismissal.

29. The Commission shall select examiners duly qualified to prepare the necessary examination papers and to value the answers of the candidates, in connection with the general and special examinations provided for in the Civil Service Acts and in these regulations.

(2) Each of the examination papers for the First and Second Divisions of the inside service shall be prepared and the answers valued by two examiners.

(3) In the case of promotion examinations, and of special or technical examinations for the First and Second Divisions, as far as possible one of the two examiners shall be selected from within the department in which the appointment is to be made, and the other from without.

30. Examiners for the inside service shall be paid in accordance with the following scale of fees:—

To each examiner for setting a paper for the general competitive examinations for the First and Second Divisions \$15 00

Where the examination is one of a special or technical character for the First or Second Division of the inside service, and where not more than five candidates are taking the same examination, each examiner shall be allowed \$20 for setting the paper and valuing the answers.

To each examiner for setting a paper for the Third Division examinations.. . . . 10 00

To each examiner for setting a paper for the lower grade examinations.. . . . 5 00

To each presiding examiner at the various centres where the examinations are held:—

Per day.. . . . 10 00

Per half day.. . . . 5 00

Where the number of candidates at any centre exceeds twenty-five, an assistant examiner may be appointed for such additional number up to twenty-five, and other additional assistants may be appointed in like proportion, where the number of candidates exceed fifty.

To each assistant to the presiding examiner:—

Per day.. . . . 5 00

Per half day.. . . . 3 00

For valuing the answers in the case of the general competitive examinations, the compensation shall be as follows:—

For each paper in the examinations for the First or Second Divisions.. . . . 0 50

For each paper in the examinations for the Third Division.. 0 20

For each paper in the examinations for the lower grades.. . 0 10

APPENDIX D.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, December 15, 1908.

DRAFT of a Mémorandum submitted to the Governor General in Council by the Civil Service Commission, with regard to the appointments and promotions of the members of the Inside Division of the Civil Service.

Under the Civil Service Act, as amended by the Civil Service Amendment Act, as regards the filling of positions in the inside service, the duties of the Civil Service Commission are 'to test and pass upon the qualifications of candidates for admission to the service, and for promotion in the service, and to issue certificates with respect thereto where required under this Act or regulations made thereunder;' and it is prescribed that 'such duties shall be performed in accordance with regulations made by the Commission and approved by the Governor in Council.' (Sec. 10.)

Under the new system introduced on September 1, 1908, the normal method of appointment to the Inside Service is as follows: 'Except as herein otherwise provided, appointments to positions in the inside service under that of deputy head shall be by competitive examination, which shall be of such a nature as will determine the qualifications of candidates for the particular positions to which they are to be appointed, and shall be held by the Commission from time to time in accordance with the regulations made by it and approved by the Governor in Council.' (Sec. 13.) The only exceptions to this are contained in sections 21, 22, 23 and 39.

The normal method of filling the offices in the Civil Service, below that of deputy head, may be presented before the exceptions are discussed. For all new appointments to the inside service the competitive system is plainly prescribed as the basis for selection. It is one of the duties of the Commission to hold such 'competitive examinations' (Sec. 13) or otherwise 'to test and pass upon the qualifications of candidates for admission to the service' (Sec. 10 a), and to do this 'in accordance with regulations made by the Commission and approved by the Governor in Council.' In considering the practical principles which should guide the Commission in the formation of such regulations in accordance with the spirit and intention of the Act, the Commission conceives that it should proceed on the following basis. The general examinations to be provided by the Commission cover three grades of service in an ascending order. Between these, however, no regular promotion is permitted, at least for those entering the service after September 1, 1908. Persons may, however, pass from the lower to the higher grades by taking the regular competitive examination for the grade which they seek to enter. For each of these three grades of the service a distinct general qualifying examination is required. These three grades in an ascending order are as follows:—

I. Messengers, sorters, packers, &c., for whom an examination on what may be termed a public school basis may be prescribed, and which, as regards the inside service, will take the place of the old preliminary examination.

II. Clerks of Subdivision B of the Third Division, for whom an examination on what may be termed a high school basis may be prescribed, and which, as regards the inside service, will take the place of the old qualifying examination. Clerks for Subdivision A of the Third Division will be recruited from Subdivision B of the Third Division by a system of promotion on merit in accordance with Section 24.

III. Clerks of Subdivision B of the Second Division, for whom an examination on what may be termed a college or university basis, though not necessarily implying graduation or even attendance at a university, may be prescribed. Those securing a position in this class may be advanced by promotion on merit to any of the higher grades. As already indicated, clerks of the Third Division may enter for the competitive examination for the Second Division. (Sec. 26.)

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These being the three grades in the service for which general qualifying examinations are to be provided, the Commission is required to hold such examinations once every six months. (Secs. 15 and 16.) The candidates who write on these examinations shall be listed in their respective grades in order of merit, as indicated by the total number of marks assigned by the examiners to their papers. From these lists so prepared the Commission is required to select such a number of candidates securing the highest number of marks in their respective grades as will meet the needs of the departments for the next six months. (Secs. 15, s.s. 1 & 2, & 17).

When a vacancy occurs, or a new appointment is to be made in any of these three grades of the service, the deputy minister shall apply to the Commission for a person to fill the position, specifying the qualifications called for, and the Commission, from the prepared lists, shall supply the persons required, the selection being made in accordance with the needs of the department, but otherwise as nearly as possible in the order of the names on the list. (Sec. 18.)

All persons so assigned to any department of the inside service shall be on probation for at least six months, and within that time may be rejected by the head of the department for cause to be assigned to the Commission by the deputy head. (Sec. 19.)

When a vacancy occurs, or a new position is created in any grade of the service between Subdivision B of the Second Division and that of deputy head, the position may be filled in one of two ways:—

I. So far as possible such vacancy shall be filled by promotion from within the service from Subdivision B of the Second Division upwards. (Secs. 24 and 25.) Inasmuch as all promotions are required to be made for merit, and inasmuch as every recommendation for promotion must be accompanied by a certificate of qualification from the Commission, it is implied that where positions are filled by promotion the best available persons within the service shall be selected for such promotion, and this clearly involves in these promotions the recognition of the competitive principle, though not necessarily of written examination as a competitive test.

II. Where there is no person within the service suitable for promotion, any position above Subdivision B of the Second Division may be filled by appointment from without, and the basis of selection shall be by a competitive examination or test 'of such a nature as will determine the qualifications of candidates for the particular positions to which they are to be appointed.' (Sec. 13.)

Practical experience sufficiently demonstrates that the competitive examinations or tests by which persons are to be selected, either for promotion from within or appointment from without, for the higher positions in the service, should not be necessarily written or academic examinations. In certain, chiefly technical departments, written, oral or practical examinations may be prescribed with excellent results, but for other advanced positions in the same or other departments effective competitive examination should be interpreted as any reasonable and practical test, including records of work done and ability demonstrated, which will secure the selection of the best available person from a number of candidates for a position. The competitive principle would be adequately secured if an opportunity were given by public advertisement in the *Canada Gazette* for all those having the necessary qualifications for the particular positions in question to make application and have their qualifications duly considered. In certain of the higher and more important positions in the service the competitive principle might with advantage be further extended by inviting specially qualified persons to apply for such positions, or even, in exceptional cases, by offering the position to a person whose outstanding achievements and experience indicate very special qualifications for the duties of the position to be filled, but who, for various reasons, did not care to apply.

In the filling of all positions in the inside service between those of Subdivision B of the Second Division and that of deputy head, two parties must pass upon the qualifications of the candidates or nominees, namely, on the one hand, the head or

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deputy head of the department in which the position to be filled exists, and, on the other hand, the Civil Service Commission. If, however, the head or deputy head of a department makes a promotion on the basis of merit without consultation with the Commission, or the Commission passes on the merits of a person so selected without consultation with the head or deputy head of a department; or if the Commission, as the result of a competitive test, selects a person for a position, and he is afterwards rejected by the head of the department, the selection and rejection being without mutual consultation, there is likely to arise misunderstanding and friction, and even the ultimate danger of deadlock. Moreover, it is very undesirable, for many obvious reasons, to have a person selected by one party and rejected by another in a more or less public manner. It would appear to be highly desirable, therefore, that before any person is selected for appointment to the higher grades of the service, whether by promotion from within or by appointment from without, the head or deputy head of the department and the Commission should jointly consider and pass upon their qualifications, instead of doing so in independence of each other.

As to the practical method for securing competitive tests, in the case of candidates for the higher positions in the service and for whom the ordinary written or academic examinations are not suitable, it is proposed that each position of a special character should be separately advertised in the *Canada Gazette*, the advertisement stating the special qualifications which must be possessed by the persons making application. The applications received could then be gone over jointly by the Commission and the deputy head of the department in which such a position is to be filled, assisted where necessary by the head of any special branch to which the position in question pertains. The Commissioners and the deputy head making use of every reasonable and practicable test should be able to select from the applicants the person best qualified for the position.

Such are the principles and the methods of realizing them which appear to the members of the Commission to be involved in the normal process of appointment and promotion as prescribed in the Civil Service Amendment Act and the unrepealed portions of the Civil Service Act, so far as they apply to the inside service.

As already stated, however, certain exceptions are provided for in Sections 21, 22, 23 and 39 of the Civil Service Amendment Act.

Section 21 states that 'If the deputy head reports that the knowledge and ability requisite for the position are wholly or in part professional, technical or otherwise peculiar, the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the head of the department based on the report in writing of the deputy head, may appoint a person to the position without competitive examination and without reference to the age limit, provided the said person obtains from the Commission a certificate, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to health, character and habits.' According to the letter of this clause there is no limitation on the exercise of the right of a deputy head to report that the knowledge and ability requisite for any position are wholly or in part professional, technical, or otherwise peculiar. And as a very large number of positions in the service are at least partly professional or technical and practically all of them are 'otherwise peculiar,' it is quite plain that the Governor in Council 'upon the recommendation of the head of a department based on the report in writing of the deputy head' may by the gradual expansion of precedents insensibly nullify the whole of the normal methods of appointment to positions below that of deputy head, which are provided for in sections 13 and 24 and the other sections dependent upon them. The only check upon this possible nullification of the Act is the provision that the person to be appointed by the Governor in Council without a competitive test shall obtain from the Commission a certificate that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability, and is duly qualified as to health, character and habits. But, without an understanding as to the limits within which the heads and deputy heads of departments propose

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to exercise the indefinite powers granted by this section, the requiring of a certificate of qualification from the Commission simply invites misunderstanding and friction between the heads of the departments and the Commission, and either the virtual abandonment by the Commission of its independence, or the forcing of it to report that the spirit of the Civil Service law is being violated.

It is plainly recognized by the Commission that it is not within the sphere of its regulations as provided for in the Act to place the slightest limitation on the exercise of the powers of the heads of departments as granted under section 21. It is, however, respectfully suggested that if the new system of appointments and promotions to positions in the Civil Service is to be at all regular and efficient, some declaration of policy should be made by the Governor in Council as to the exceptions to the normal process of making appointments to the inside service below that of deputy head, which are to be brought under section 21.

In reviewing the normal methods prescribed for making appointments to positions below that of deputy head, the question naturally arises what necessity was there for making any exception? Obviously none, on the mere ground of the positions being professional or technical, inasmuch as these qualifications, much more than administrative or executive ability, lend themselves to ordinary competitive tests, and they extend to practically all grades of the service. In passing in review the various grades of the service, however, it becomes evident that there is one special feature which cannot be properly covered by the competitive system of selection, however broadly treated. It is obvious that in the interests of efficient administration it is necessary that the minister or head of a department should be able to maintain intimate and confidential relations not only with the deputy head of his department, but with those chiefs of important sections or branches who administer what are virtually independent sections of the service. In such cases it seems reasonable that the selection of such chief officers should be made by the heads of departments without the specific introduction of the competitive principle. In these cases also, the Commission would naturally confine its attention to the character and the requisite knowledge and ability of the person selected by the minister to fill the office.

Under some such limitations of the wholly indefinite authority given under section 21 to depart from the general rule that appointments to positions under that of deputy head shall be made on a competitive basis, the administration of the Civil Service law would be rendered much more certain and effective, and would escape the uncertainty and confusion which are liable to result from a vague interpretation of section 21, and which in turn would be apt to produce friction within the service and a misconception on the part of the public.

The other two sections of the new Act which provide for exceptions to the general rule of appointment under the competitive principle present very little difficulty. Section 22 refers to possible appointments to the positions of messenger, porter, sorter and packer, and other positions in the lower grades, as determined by the Governor in Council. Several of these positions are practically within the grade of common labour, and occasionally specially suitable persons may be found for such work who are not, however, in a position to take sufficiently high standing at a general preliminary examination. Even here, however, the general principle of appointment on the basis of competitive tests is recognized, and section 22 is understood to sanction only special exceptions to the general rule.

Section 23 simply provides for the appointment of temporary clerks when the regular list of successful competitors has been exhausted before the next regular examination takes place.

If the general understanding, which is given in the above memorandum, as to the working of the new system as regards the inside service, is regarded as reasonable and practical, the members of the Commission will submit for the consideration of the Governor in Council the proposed regulations provided for under clause 2 of section 10 of the Civil Service Amendment Act.

APPENDIX E.

EXAMINERS FOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1908, TO SEPTEMBER, 1909.
In November, 1908.

John Thorburn, M.A., LL.D... ..
A. D. DeCelles, C.M.G., Lit.D., F.R.S.C... ..
John C. Glashan, LL.D., F.R.S.C... ..
Board of Civil Service Examiners.

In March, 1909—Third Division.

Penmanship and Composition... .. John Thorburn, M.A., LL.D.
Spelling... .. A. D. DeCelles, C.M.G., Lit.D., F.R.S.C.
Arithmetic and Transcription... .. J. C. Glashan, LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Typewriting, Stenography... .. R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa, and J. O. Marceau,
Montreal.

In March, 1909.—Second Division.

Writing, Spelling, Composition... .. James Cappon, M.A., Queen's University,
Kingston.
English Literature... .. James Cappon, M.A., Queen's Univ., Kingston.
French Literature... .. Rev. Camille Roy, Laval University, Quebec.
Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra... .. J. C. Glashan, LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Typewriting, Stenography... .. R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa, and J. O. Marceau,
Montreal.
French and English... .. M. Louis Gillett, Laval University, Montreal;
and Prof. J. L. Morin, M.A., McGill Uni-
versity, Montreal.
Physics... .. John Cox, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., McGill Uni-
versity.
Geology... .. A. P. Coleman, M.A., Ph.D., Toronto Uni-
versity.
Latin... .. John Macnaughton, M.A., McGill University,
Montreal.
German... .. W. H. Vander Smissen, M.A., Toronto Uni-
versity.
History... .. G. M. Wrong, M.A., Toronto University.
Rev. A. E. Gosselin, Laval University, Quebec.
Philosophy... .. John Watson, M.A., LL.D., Queen's University,
Kingston.

In May, 1909.—Third Division.

Writing, Composition, Transcription... .. W. A. Graham, Ottawa, and A. D. DeCelles,
C.M.G., Lit.D., F.R.S.C., Ottawa.
Geography... .. Rev. Father Roy, Ottawa University, and
J. C. Glashan, LL.D., F.R.S.C.
History... .. J. H. Putman, B.A., Ottawa.
Arithmetic... .. F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa.
Typewriting, Stenography... .. R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa, and J. O. Marceau,
Montreal.
Book-keeping... .. G. L. Blatch, B. A., Ottawa.

In May, 1909.—Second Division.

Writing... .. F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa.
Spelling... .. A. D. DeCelles, C.M.G., Lit.D. F.R.S.C., and
F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa.
Composition... .. A. D. DeCelles, C.M.G., Lit.D. F.R.S.C., and
W. A. Graham, Ottawa.
English Literature... .. A. MacMechan, B.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie Uni-
versity, Halifax, N.S., and J. Marshall,
M.A., Queen's University, Kingston.

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French Literature..	Monseigneur Laflamme, Laval University, Quebec, and Prof. J. F. Raiche, St. Francis Xaviers' College, Antigonish, N.S.
Arithmetic..	J. Matheson, M.A., Queen's University, Kingston.
Typewriting..	R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa, and J. O. Marceau, Montreal.
French and English..	L. R. Gregor, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, and Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal.
Algebra, Geometry..	J. Matheson, M.A., Queen's University, Kingston, and C. C. Jones, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.
Physics..	H. T. Barnes, D. Sc., F.R.S.C., McGill University, and J. L. Hogg, M.A., Ph.D., McMaster University, Toronto.
Chemistry..	E. Mackay, B.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., and Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal.
Biology..	Ramsay Wright, M.A., LL.D., Toronto University, and Miss Carrie M. Derick, M.A., McGill University.
Latin..	N. DeWitt, Ph.D., Victoria University, Toronto and A. D. Smith, LL.D., Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B.
German..	W. H. Vander Smissen, M.A., Toronto University, and H. L. Bober, M.A., King's College, Windsor, N.S.
History..	Geo. M. Wrong, M.A., Toronto University, and Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal.
Economics..	O. D. Skelton, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, and W. C. Keirsted, M.A., Ph. D., University of N.B., Fredericton, N.B.
Geography..	J. C. Glashan, LL.D., F.R.S.C., and Rev. Father Roy, Ottawa University.
Scholastic Philosophy..	Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal.
Book-keeping..	G. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa.

Special Examination for position in Office of Hydrographer.

Duties of Office paper..	James White, Geographer, and Arthur Amos, Hydrographic Survey.
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Special Examination for Translator in Canadian Archives.

History..	C. W. Colby, M.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, and J. E. Roy, LL.D., Canadian Archives.
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Special Examination for position in Purchasing Branch of Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Duties of Office paper..	F. W. White, Purchasing Branch, National Transcontinental Railway Commission.
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Special Examination for Live Stock Commissioner's Branch.

Book-keeping..	A. E. Attwood, M.A., Ottawa.
Duties of Office paper..	J. G. Rutherford, V.S., Veterinary Director-General and Live Stock Commissioner.
Composition..	John Thorburn, M.A., LL.D.

Special Examination for Draughtsmen in Geological Survey.

Geography, Mathematics. Map-drawing..	James White, Geographer, and C. O. Senecal, B.Ap.Sc., Geological Survey.
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*Special Examination for Translators for Labour Department and Annuities Branch of
Department of Trade and Commerce.*

Translation, French and English Composition. Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Mon-
treal, and L. R. Gregor, B.A., McGill
University.
Arithmetic... .. John Matheson, M.A., Queen's University,
Kingston.

Special Examination for position of Assistant Inspector of Military Clothing.

Special Examiners... .. R. J. Inglis, Montreal, and J. W. Caldwell,
Department of Militia and Defence.

Special Examination for position in Topographical Survey.

Mathematics, &c... .. G. B. Dodge, Topographical Survey, and C. O.
Senecal, Geological Survey.

Special Examination for position as Clerk to the Law Clerk of the Senate.

Parliamentary Law and Procedure... .. J. B. Laplante, Assistant Clerk of the House
of Commons.
Parliamentary Law, as relating to the Senate
Procedure... .. J. G. A. Creighton, Law Clerk of the Senate.

PART III

TABLES

TABLE No. 1, Showing appointments made under Section 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, to Lower Grade Offices (a) selected from the general list of successful candidates; (b) nominated by departments and qualified by special examination.

A.

Name.	Position.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed	Date of Certificate.	Department.
			\$			
DesRosiers, Leopold..	Sorter.....	18	500	Montreal.	February 11..	Post Office.
Hebert, Louis D.....	"	33	500	Hochelaga, P.Q...	March 15	
Kelly, John P.....	Messenger ...	18	500	Brockville.....	June 21.....	
Landry, Louis.....	Porter.....	28	500	Buckingham, P.Q.	May 1.....	
Nolan, John R.....	"	23	500	Canaan, Ont.	January 9....	
Painter, Ernest W ...	Messenger....	34	500	Ottawa	August 5. ...	Agriculture.
Seguin, Rene	Sorter.	19	500	St. Paul l Ermite,		
				P. Q	January 30...	Post Office.
Swettenham, Ernest R.	"	23	500	Kingston.	February 8....	Trade and Commerce.
						Annuities.
Vincent, Jérémie F...	Messenger, sor- ter, porter &c	19	500	St. Louis, P.Q ...	April 1... ..	Labour.

B

Name.	Position.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when appointed.	Date of Certificate.	Department.
			\$			
Badger, Sergeant Wm.	Messenger....	31	500	Ottawa.	Oct. 2, 1908.	Governor General's Secretary.
Daley, Stanley.....	"	20	500	"	Sept. 30, 1908.	Civil Service Commission.
Dexter, George A. ...	" ..	32	500	"	Nov. 11, 1908.	Militia and Defence.
Downing, William....	" ..	28	500	"	April 8, 1909.	Indian Affairs.
Monast, Louis	" ..	31	500	St. Hilaire.....	Dec. 14, 1908.	Marine & Fisheries.
Query, Eric.....	" ...	34	500	Ottawa	Aug. 17, 1909.	Railways & Canals.
Rump, Wilham.	" ..	24	500	"	Aug. 17, 1909.	Labour.
St. Amour, Oscar... ..	" ...	27	500	"	Mar. 15, 1909.	Agricult'e Archives.

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TABLE No. 2. Showing persons to whom certificates of qualification were issued by the Commission for temporary employment in the Lower Grade Offices.

Department.	Name.	Age.	Salary.	Date of Certificate.	Position.	Date of permanent appointment	Department.
Auditor General.	Washington, H. R.	...	500	Oct. 23, 1908	Messenger.	Re-employ'd temporarily	Auditor General.
Labour.	Rump, William	24	500	July 13, 1909	"	August 17..	Labour.
Post Office.	Doyon, George	19	500	June 30....	Sorter.	.....
	O'Hagan, James H.	18	500	July 5....	"	.....
	Mathie, Andrew	33	500	" 12....	"	.....
	Painter, Ernest W.	34	500	" 12....	"	August 5...	Agric, messenger.
	Ainsborough, Wm. P.	24	500	Aug. 5....	"	.....
Railways & Canals	Query, Eric	34	500	May 20....	Messenger.	August 17..	Railways & Canals

TABLE No. 3. Showing appointments made, in order of merit, to Clerkships in the Third Division of the Inside Service: (a) From the list of successful candidates at the Qualifying Examination held in the month of November, 1908; (b) As the result of open competitive examinations held in the months of March and May, 1909.

A.

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Department.
Allan, Wm. F	27	\$500	Ottawa.	March, 8...	Post Office.
Bayne, Florence	33	500	Carleton Place, Ont.	" 23 ..	"
Blair, Caroline	26	500	Ottawa.	June 8 ..	Trade and Com.
Braceland, Gertrude	24	500	"	Jan. 9..	Civil Service Com.
Burns, Thomas L.	20	750	Brockville, Ont	" 25...	Customs.
Coghlan, Thomas J.	22	500	Ottawa.	March 23.	Post Office.
DeLury, Helen	34	500	Toronto, Ont.	April 1...	Auditor General.
Denneny, Clarence M.	22	500	Cornwall, Ont	March 22...	Post Office.
Deruchie, J. H.	34	500	"	" 15..	"
Dewar, Bessie	21	500	Ottawa.	Jan. 20	"
Dewar, Annie Forbes.	33	500	St. Andrews East, Que.	May 10...	Agriculture.
Dunne, Annie	18	500	Ottawa	May 9...	Labour.
Gorman, Albertus L.	19	500	Montreal, Que	March 1 ..	Post Office.
Hartley, Hartley	32	500	Edmonton, Alta.	April 13	"
Herring, George	22	500	Vancouver, B.C.	Feb. 15...	"
Houston, Helen	23	700	Ottawa.	June 11...	Trade & Commerce
Killeen, Thomas L.	25	500	"	Jan. 26...	Marine & Fisheries.
Lachaine, Jean B.	23	500	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q.	July 21...	"
Lytle, Wm. J.	23	500	Linwood, Ont	Aug. 12 ..	Interior.
McCallum, Hugh A.	24	500	Ocean View, P.E.I.	March 18..	Post Office.
McDonald, Clarence B.	26	500	Cornwall, Ont.	June 4...	"
McGreavy, Louis	18	500	Ottawa	March 1...	"
Mitchell, Mary M.	22	500	Mitchellville, Ont	Jan. 15...	"
Nolan, John R.	24	750	Canaan, Ont	May 1...	Customs.
Noonan, George A.	32	500	Perth, Ont	Feb. 1...	Post Office.
Ouellette, René	18	500	The Lake, Ont	Aug. 3 ..	Agriculture.
Pelletier, Romuald	20	500	Ottawa	June 4..	"
Perreault, N. H.	27	500	Aylmer, P. Q.	March 31...	Post Office.
Ryan, James H.	26	500	Ottawa	Jan. 19	"
Ryder, William	32	750	Calgary, Alta.	April 30...	Customs.
St. Germain, Joseph.	23	500	Notre-Dame de Stanbridge, P.Q.	Feb. 5..	Post Office.
Tessier, Antoinette Eva	20	500	Ottawa	June 1...	"
Young, Mary V.	18	500	Smith's Falls, Ont	Jan. 12...	"

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B.

Name	Age.	Salary.	Residence when appointed	Date of Appointment.	Department
Bradley, James D.	22	8500	Prescott, Ont.	July 16, '09.	Interior
Calhoun, Marion.	25	700	Ottawa	June 10...	Mines.
Castonguay, Marie L.	19	500	"	22	Post Office
Corbett, Flora	31	500	"	Aug. 25...	
Cross, Jessie M.	21	500	"	June 28...	Governor Gen. Sec.
Dewar, Teresa.	27	500	"	29...	Labour.
Enman, Christine McL.	26	500	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	Aug 3...	Marine & Fisheries
Fleming, Margaret E..	23	500	Canby, Que.	June 8...	Trade & Commerce
Frédette, Joseph F. . .	26	500	Montreal, Que.	July 2	Interior.
Goodell, Helen A.	26	500	Ottawa	Aug 1...	Agriculture.
Greenshields, Wilhelmina M.	33	500	"	July 1...	Auditor General
LaRocque, J. Hector.	18	500	"	June 25...	Agriculture
McCuaig, Bertha B. . .	32	500	"	July 1...	Auditor General
McDonald, Margaret..	27	500	Walton, Ont..	" 1...	
McDonald, Christine.	20	500	Ottawa	" 2	Interior.
McIntosh, Isabella C.	32	500	"	" 1...	Auditor General
O'Toole, Bessie M....	23	500	Brockville, Ont.	June 8...	Railways & Canals
Reynolds, Grace B.	32	500	Granville Ferry, N.S.	July 1	Auditor General
Rivard, Arthur A.....	23	800	Toronto	" 2.	Public Works
Rowan, James T. . . .	18	500	Ottawa	" 7	Marine & Fisheries
Savage, Elizabeth A..	26	500	Navan, Ont.....	" 2...	Supr. of Ins. Insp.
Steele, E. Francis	20	500	Vankleek Hill, Ont.....	" 2	Agriculture
Waddeil, Benjamin C..	23	700	Hull, P.Q.	" 2	Railways & Canals
Weston, Florence M.	19	500	Ottawa	" 20...	Agriculture

TABLE No. 4. Showing assignments made by the Commission for temporary employment in the Third Division under the provisions of section 18 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

Name	Salary.	Date of Assignment.	Department
Alexander, Helen B.	8500	August 25	Auditor General.
Goodell, Helen.....	500	June 21.	Agriculture.
Ogilvy, Alexander T.	500	June 10.	Customs
Cole, May	500	April 29	Interior.
Rock, Evangeline	500	April 30	"
Darby, Nora E.	500	August 5	"
Eastcott, Gertrude	500	April 30	Justice
McRoberts, Florence B.	500	June 25	Post Office
McQuaig, Charlotte T.	500	June 29	"
Cameron, Carmela	500	June 1st	Privy Council.
McPherson, Hattie G.	500	March 8	Public Works.
Cogden, Helena M.	500	August 14	"
Ceszy, Margaret M.	500	August 14	"
Merkley, Ilma B. I.	500	July 9	Trade and Commerce.

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TABLE No. 5, Showing persons to whom certificates of qualification for temporary employment in the Third Division were issued by the Commission, under the provisions of section 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908. In the case of temporary employment, the period of service cannot, under the law, exceed four months in any one year.

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Salary.	Re-employed.	Department Made Permanent.
Auditor General	Low, Constance M. . .	Oct. 23, '08.	500	April 1, '09	
	McDonald, Marg'et M.	" "	500	" "	July 1, '09.
	Greenshields, Wilh. M.	" "	500	" "	" "
	McCuaig, Bertha B.	" "	500	" "	" "
	Leonard, Catherine	" "	500	" "	" "
	McIntosh, Isabella . . .	" "	500	" "	" "
	Belanger, Blanche . . .	" "	500	May 14, '09.	P. Council..
	Gibson, Douglas M. . . .	" "	500	April 1, '09.	
	LaFleur, Mabel J. . . .	" "	500		
	Reid, Mabel	" "	500	April 1, '09.	
	Stitt, Edith.	" "	500	" "	
	Fraser, Ethel M.	" "	500		
	Legget, Herbert	" "	500		
	Doherty, S. L.	" "	500	Aug. 18, '09.	Justice. . .
	Chartrand, Lea.	Nov. 19, '08.	500		
	DeLury, Helen	Feb. 2, '09.	500		April 1, '09.
	Dewar, Annie Forbes..	Jan. 25, '09.	500	Feb. 18, '09.	Agriculture. May 10, '09, Agri.
	Calhoun, Marion	Feb. 8, '09.	500	April 1, '09	June 11, '09, Mines
	Bartram, M. M.	Mar. 27, '09.	500		
	Reynolds, Grace	Apr. 7, '09	500		July 1, '09.
Agriculture	McCuaig, Charlotte. . .	Nov. 10, '08.	500	June 29, '09.	Post Office..
	Gray, Ellen.	Feb. 11, '09.	500		
	McIntosh, Agnes. . . .	" "	500		
	Dewar, Annie F.	" 18, '09	500		May 10, '09.
	Chartrand, Adelard. . .	" 22, '09.	500		
	Kealey, Catherine A. . .	" 25, '09.	500		
	Bland, Charles H. . . .	Mar. 5, '09	500		April 27, B. of 2nd Div., C. S. C.
	Pelletier, Romuald . . .	" "	500		June 4.
	Conroy, Bertha	" 8, '09	500		
	Noailles, Louis	" 12, '09	500		
	Lafleur, Frances B. . . .	Apr. 7, '09.	500	May 5, '09	
	Rochon, Louis T.	" 29, '09.	500		
	Patton, M. J.	June 8, '09	500		
	Uglow, Hubert G.	" 16, '09	500		
	Terrance, Richard. . . .	" 21, '09	500		
	Robitaille, Oscar. . . .	July 14, '09.	500		
Civil Ser. Com..	Paradis, F. X.	Oct. 21, '08	500		
Customs	Bleakney, Stewart. . . .	July 29, '09.	500		
Indian Affairs..	Ogilvy, Alexander S. . .	Oct. 20, '08.	500	March 19,—	T. and Com.
	O'Neill, E. J.	" "	500	June 10, '09.	& Customs.
Interior	McJanet, Jessie.	Nov. 30, '08.	500	April 1, '09.	Interior
	Fraser, Rheba.	" "	500	" "	" "
	Grimes, Amy A.	" "	500	" "	" "
	Barber, Lily.	Feb. 8, '09.	500	" "	" "
	McDonald, Christine..	" "	500	" "	July 2, Interior.
	Rook, Jennie	April 4, '09.	500		
	Bawlf, Nicholas	June 16, '09	500		
	Trudel, J. J.	" "	500		
	Benoard, L. C. E. . . .	" 21, '09	500		
	Herndge, Gordon D. . .	July 3, '09	500		
	Major, F.	" 8, '09	500		
	Brankin, Helen	" 13, '09.	500		
	Connolly, L. P.	" 12, '09	500		
	Doc, Edward G.	" 13, '09	500		
	Gill, Harold E.	" 14, '09.	500		

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TABLE No. 5, Showing persons to whom certificates of qualification for temporary employment in the Third Division were issued by the Commission, &c.—*Continued.*

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Salary.	Re-Employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.
			\$			
Interior...	McMahon, Edward G.	July 19, '09.	500	...	...
	Genest, R. B.	" 19, '09.	500	...	...
	Durham, William P...	" 27, '09.	500	...	...
	Brennan, Beatrice	Aug. 5, '09.	500	...	...
	Loyer, Rene	" 5, '09.	500	...	...
	Trudel, Jeanne	" 6, '09.	500	...	...
Inland Revenue.	Dewar, Rachel F.....	Mar. 27, '09.	500	...	...
Justice . . .	Doherty, S. L.	Aug. 18, '09.	500	...	...
Labour.	Campbell, Basil.	Sept. 22, '08.	500	...	...
	Gibson, M. M.	" 22, '08.	500	Nov. 4, '08.	Post Office..	
	McIlmoyle	" 22, '08.	500	...	...
	Belanger, George..	Oct. 16, '08.	500	...	...
Marine and Fish.	MacLeod, O. L.	Oct. 20, '08.		...	...	April 24, 1909, B.
	Kealey, Marie Louise..	Nov. 30, '08.	500	Jan. 21, '08.	Mar. & Fish.	of 2nd Div., Ma-
	Blyth, Mary A.,	Jan. 21, '09.	500	...	...	rine and Fisher-
	Fleming, Ella E.	" 21, '09.	500	...	...	ies.
	Pinhey, Anna V.	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	Blais, Yvonne.....	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	Fournier, C.....	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	Hanratty, Mrs. K.....	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	Pare, Ida	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	Brownell, Maud	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	Foran, Margaret	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	McNeill, Evelyn .	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	McDonald, Mary.....	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	Stretton, H.....	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	D'Aurey, R. D.	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	Jones, Helen.....	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	Driscoll, Florence	" 21, '09.	500	April 19, '09.	Trade & Com	
	Kealey, Mary L.	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	Gilhooly, Adeline.....	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	Robertson, Margaret .	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	Holmes, Jane.....	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	Burke, Mary.....	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	Arkley, Helga	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	Kent, Hazel	Feb. 3, '09.	500	...	...
	Downing, Lena.	" 3, '09.	500	...	...
	Cox, Frederick E.....	May 5, '09.	500	...	...	July 2, 1909, B. of
						2nd Div. Marine
						and Fisheries.
Militia and Def.	McNutt, Ethel.	Jan. 6, '09.	500	April 1, '09.	Mil. & Def..	
	Kyle, Daisy J.....	" 6, '09.	500	" 1, '09.	...	
Post Office	Breakenridge, W. S...	Nov. 4, '08.	500	...	...
	Gibson, M. M.....	" 4, '08.	500	...	...
	Castonguay, Marie Ls.	Nov. 25, '08.	500	April 1, '09.	Post Office..	June 22, 1909, P
	Nagle, Loretto.....	Dec. 23, '08.	500	" 1, '09.	...	O. D.
	Layeux, Berangere....	" 23, '08.	500	" 1, '09.	...	
	McAllister, Grace .	" 23, '08.	500	" 1, '09.	...	
	Damoulin, Laura.	" 23, '08.	500	" 1, '09.	...	
	Tessier, Antoinette....	Feb. 3, '09.	500	...	...	June 1, 1909, P.
	Stewart, Archibald....	June 9, '09.	500	...	...	O. D.
	Belanger, J. Baptiste..	" 21, '09.	500	...	...
	Gagnon, Norman	" 23, '09.	500	
	Cote, Louis	" 24, '09.	500	
	McEvoy, Thos. L.....	" 29, '09.	500	
	Sweetham, Earl C.	July 2, '09.	500	

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TABLE No. 5, Showing persons to whom certificates of qualification for temporary employment in the Third Division were issued by the Commission, &c.—*Continued.*

Department.	Name.	Date. of Certificate.	Salary.	Re- Employed.	Depart- ment.	Made Permanent.
Post Office	Ewart, Carl	July 2, '09	500			
	Desmarais, Herve	" 7, '09	500			
	Hudson, H. C.	" 7, '09	500			
	Couillard, Albert	" 7, '09	500			
	Anderson, C. M.	" 7, '09	500			
	DesRosiers, J. I.	" 7, '09	500			
	McMahon, Wm. F.	" 7, '09	500			
	Cogswell, Elmer	" 16, '09	500			
	Ewart, Paul	" 31, '09	500			
Privy Council...	Ardley, Ellen M.	Feb. 22, '09	500			
	Conroy, Bertha	" 22, '09	500			
	Lynott, Tessie	Apr. 19, '09	500			
	Belanger, Blanche	May 14, '09	500			
Public Works	Aube, Joseph	May 5, '09	500			
Rys. and Canals.	Robertson, Margaret	Jan. 25, '09	500	Apr. 1, '09	Rys. & Cnls.	
	Montgomery, Kathleen	" 25, '09	500	" 1, '09	"	
	O'Toole, Bessie M.	" 25, '09	500	" 1, '09	"	June 8, 1909, Rys. and Canals.
	Edwards, Mary Tighe	" 25, '09	500	" 1, '09	"	
	Meighen, R.	Aug. 1, '09	500			
Sec. of State	O'Meara, Mrs. William	Mar. 15, '09	500			
	Bazinet, Odilon	Aug. 13, '09	500			
External Affairs.	Connolly, James J.	July 7, '09	500			
Trade and Com.	Cassidy, T. H.	Jan. 9, '09	500			
	Rowan, James Thomas	" 19, '09	500	Apr. 1, '09	Trade & Com	July 7, 1909, Marine and Fisheries.
	Lally, Loretto	" 19, '09	500	" 1, '09	"	June 11, 1909, Trade and Commerce.
	Blair, Catherine	" 19, '09	500	" 1, '09	"	"
	Houston, Helen	" 20, '09	500	" 1, '09	"	"
	Fleming, Margaret E.	Feb. 8, '09	500	" 1, '09	"	"
	Coghlan, Thomas J.	Mar. 9, '09	500			March 23, 1909, Post Office.
	Deruchie, J. H.	" 9, '09	500			March 15, 1909, Post Office.
	Ogilvy, Alexander S.	" 1, '09	500	Apr. 1, '09	Trade & Com	June 10, '09 Customs.
	Macdonald, Adolbert	" 15, '09	500			
	Jones, Helen	Apr. 19, '09	500			
	Driscoll, Florence	" 19, '09	500			
	George, Mae	" 19, '09	500			
	Peterson, Alice	" 19, '09	500			
	Tureotte, E.	June 18, '09	500			

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TABLE No. 6, Showing appointments made to Subdivision B of the Second Division as the result of open competitive examination.

Name.	Age	Salary	Residence when appointed.	Department.	Date of Appointment.
		\$			
Bank, J. Rosario A.	25	800	Ottawa.	Civil Service Commission..	April 27, 1909.
Bland, Charles H.	22	800	Pembroke, Ont.	" " " " " "	" 27, 1909.
Carson, Halford L.	20	800	Waterdown, Ont.	Customs.	July 23, 1909.
Cox, Frederick E.	25	800	Ottawa.	Marine and Fisheries	" 2, 1909.
Mallen, Leo	25	800	Kingston, Ont.	Superintendent of Insurance	" 9, 1909.
Patterson, Frederick Wm.	32	1,000	Oshawa, Ont.	Agriculture	" 5, 1909.
Phelan, Philip N. L.	20	800	Parkhill, Ont.	Indian Affairs	" 5, 1909.
Saunders, Elsie E.	27	800	Kingston, Ont.	Civil Service Commission..	Sept. 25, 1908.
Smyth, William	19	800	Peterboro, Ont.	Post Office.	July 8, 1909.

TABLE No. 7. — Showing appointments made to special positions as the result of open competitive examinations.

Name.	Age.	Position.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Department.
Belanger, Raoul...	32	Translator.....	'B' of 2nd Division..	April 26, '09.	\$ 1,200	Ottawa	Agriculture.
Crighton, Gordon L.....	27	Junior Assistant Hydrographic Survey.	'B' " 2nd	June 29, '09.	900	Halifax.....	Marine and Fisheries.
Edwards, Chas. Peter.....	34	Inspector of Wireless Stations..	'A' " 2nd	" 9, '09.	1,800	Montreal.	" "
Fortin, Joseph O.....	29	Draughtsman	'B' " 2nd	May 10, '09.	800	"	Mines.
Ghyssent, Edouard A	30	Junior Assistant Hydrographic Survey.	'B' " 2nd	June 29, '09	900	"	Marine and Fisheries.
Jost, A. S.	32	Draughtsman.	'B' " 2nd	May 13, '09	900	Halifax, N.S.....	Mines.
Lighthall, Abram...	31	Junior Assistant Hydrographic Survey.	'B' " 2nd	" 12, '09.	900	Vankleek Hill....	Marine and Fisheries.
MacLeod, O. L.	34	Purchasing Agent...	'B' " 2nd	April 24, '09.	1,050	Ottawa.....	" "
Patry, Arthur...	22	Translator.	'A' " 2nd	May 5, '09.	1,600	"	Agriculture.
Racotte, Jean Baptiste.....	21	"	'B' " 2nd	Aug. 17, '09.	1,300	St. David de Levis	Trade and Commerce.

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TABLE No. 8. Showing appointments made by the Governor in Council under the provisions of Section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908; (a) After selection by open competition (b) Selected by departments without competition.

A.

Name.	Rank	Salary.	Date of Certificate.	Residence when Appointed.	Position.	Department.
Andrew, James	Sub div. B of 2nd div	1,100	1909, Aug. 24	Toronto, Ont.	Clerk, Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Comm'rs. Branch.	Agriculture.
Bresser, John A	" B of 1st "	2,100	June 21	Ottawa	Geologist.	Mines.
Cassow, A. T.	" B of 1st "	2,100	May 22	London, Eng.	Botanist	Agriculture.
Hewitt, Dr. C. Gordon	" B of 1st "	2,100	" 22	Manchester, Eng.	Entomologist	Agriculture.
Malcolm, Wyatt.	" A of 2nd "	1,600	June 21	Ottawa	Compiler of Geological information.	Mines.
Vinclette, M. J. Edward.	" B of 2nd "	1,200	Aug. 24	Montreal	Translator	Labour.

B.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Position.	Date of Certificate.	Residence when Appointed.	Department.
Bartlett, E.	Sub-div. B. of 2nd div.	\$ 1,000	Clerk Topographical Surveys Branch	June 29, '09	Tottenham, Ont.	Interior.
Blair, Charles P.	" A " 1st	2,800	Law clerk	Feb. 10, '09	Bowmanville, Ont.	Customs.
Blackadar, Edward G.	" A " 2nd	1,600	Accountant	Mar. 24, '09	Toronto	Trade and Commerce.
Bourgault, Alphonse.	" B " 1st	2,100	Law clerk	May 26, '09	Ottawa	Marine and Fisheries.
Brock, Reginald W.	Sub-div. A of 1st div.	2,800	Director of Geological Survey.	Nov. 27, '08	"	Mines.
Brown, Gerald H.	" A " 1st	2,800	Secretary to the Department.	Mar. 11, '09	"	Labour.
Brown, Gillmor	" A " 1st	3,500	Assistant chief engineer	June 15, '09	Fredericton, N.B.	Public Works.
Chartrand, Emile.	" B " 2nd	1,000	Clerk Topographical Surveys Branch	" 29, '09	Chartrand, Ont.	Interior.
Cote, Aurele	" B " 2nd	1,000	"	" 29, '09	Ottawa	"
Cousineau, Aimé	" B " 2nd	1,000	"	Aug. 10, '09	Montreal	"
Cowie, J. J.	" A " 2nd	2,000	Instructor in herring curing	Mar. 4, '09	Lassimouth, Scotland	Marine and Fisheries.
Dozois, L. O. R.	" B " 2nd	1,000	Clerk Topographical Surveys Branch	June 29, '09	Granby, P.Q.	Interior.
Herriott, G. H.	" B " 2nd	1,000	"	" 29, '09	Souris, Man.	"
Hinds, Arthur.	" A " 3rd	900	Clerk in office of Law Clerk	Aug. 13, '09	Ottawa	Senate (app. by resolution of Senate).
Jennings, F. P.	" B " 2nd	1,300	Assistant engineer	July 5, '09	Ottawa	Marine and Fisheries.
Leblanc, Aimé.	" B " 2nd	1,300	Law clerk	" 14, '09	Montreal	Justice.
McCormick, Harold D.	" B " 1st	2,100	Assistant law clerk	Feb. 10, '09	Ottawa	Railways and Canals.
Nicholson, Byron.	" A " 2nd	1,600	Clerk of committees	Apr. 9, '09	Quebec, P.Q.	Senate (app. by resolution of Senate).
O'Connor, J. Daniel.	" B " 1st	2,100	Confidential Officer.	Mar. 4, '09	Toronto	Secretary of State.
Perkin, William J.	" B " 2nd	800	Asst. inspector of military clothing.	June 9, '09	King, Ont.	Militia and Defence.
Thomson, P. M.	" B " 2nd	1,000	Clerk Topographical Surveys Branch	" 29, '09	Ottawa	Interior.
Williams, A. S.	" B " 1st	2,100	Law clerk	" 4, '09	Newmarket, Ont.	Indian Affairs.
Wilson, Dr. A. W. G.	" B " 1st	2,100	Technical Officer.	Apr. 27, '09	Ottawa	Mines.

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TABLE No. 9, Showing persons to whom certificates of qualification for temporary appointments were issued by the Commission, under the provisions of section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

Departments.	Name.	Date of Certificate.
Marine and Fisheries.	Boulton, Captain John R.	January 28, 1909.
Inland Revenue	Kitto, Victor.....	June 2, 1909.

TABLE No. 10, Showing temporary appointments made by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Mines, under the provisions of section 12, chap. 29, 6-7 Ed. VII., an Act to create a Department of Mines, accompanied by certificates of qualification issued by the Commission.

Department.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Made Permanent.
Mines.	Nichols, D. A.	November 13, 1908	
"	Anrep, Aleph	" 26	
"	Malcolm, Wyatt.....	" 23	June 21st, 1909.
"	Chipman, Kenneth G....	" 23	
"	Ells, Sidney	January 15, 1909	
"	Reinecke, Leopold	" 15	
"	Kirwan, Philip	May 5	
"	Casey, John M.	June 8.	

TABLE No. 11, Showing persons to whom certificates of qualification for promotion were issued by the Commission under the provisions of section 24 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

Department.	Name.	From.	To.	Date of Certificate.
Agriculture....	Brunette, Mrs. L. B.	Sub-div B of 3 Div.	Sub-div A of 3 Div.	June 3, 1909.
	Campbell, Dr. Wilfred.	" B " 2 "	" A " 2 "	" 3, 1909.
	Powell, A. E.	" B " 2 "	" A " 2 "	" 3, 1909.
Customs ..	Bliss, Thomas A. D.	" A " 2 "	" B " 1 "	" 1, 1909.
	Heintz, R. M.	" B " 2 "	" A " 2 "	" 1, 1909.
	McCaffrey, William J.	" B " 2 "	" A " 2 "	" 1, 1909.
	Sanders, Edwin L.	" A " 2 "	" B " 1 "	" 1, 1909.
Governor General's Secretary	Pereira, F. L. C.	" A " 3 "	B " 2 "	Dec. 23, 1908.
	Pereira, F. L. C.	" B " 2 "	A " 2 "	June 4, 1909.
	Sladen, A. F.	" A " 2 "	B " 1 "	" 4, 1909.
Inland Revenue.	Lewis, H. B.	" B " 3 "	A " 3 "	" 1, 1909.
	Lyon, Mrs. Anna V.	" B " 3 "	A " 3 "	" 25, 1909.
Supt. of Insurance ..	Finlayson, George D.	" A " 3 "	B " 2 "	" 15, 1909.
	Gilliland, W. H.	" A " 3 "	B " 2 "	" 15, 1909.
	McTavish, A. N.	" A " 3 "	B " 2 "	" 15, 1909.
	Moorman, Miss Linda L.	" B " 3 "	A " 3 "	" 15, 1909.
Indian Affairs	McLean, J. K.	" A " 2 "	B " 1 "	Apr. 14, 1909.
Interior:....	Dixon, Fitzroy.	" A " 2 "	B " 1 "	" 3, 1909.

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TABLE No. 11, Showing persons to whom certificates of qualification for promotion were issued by the Commission.—Continued.

Department.	Name.	From.	To.	Date. of Certificate.
Justice.....	Harris, Robert F.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	Jan. 23, 1909.
	Pownall, Godfrey Herbert....	" A " 2 " "	" B " 1 " "	Feb. 12, 1909.
Marine and Fish....	Lafleur, Miss M. M.....	" B " 3 " "	" A " 3 " "	Jan. 29, 1909.
	Demers, Capt. L. A.....	" A " 2 " "	" B " 1 " "	July 5, 1909.
Militia and Defence.	McCann, J. A.....	" A " 2 " "	" B " 1 " "	Feb. 12, 1909.
	Brown, Col. R.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	June 3, 1909.
Mines.....	Bell J. J.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	Apr. 27, 1909.
	Boyd, W. H.....	" A " 2 " "	" B " 1 " "	" 28, 1909.
	Cairns, D. D.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	" 28, 1909.
	Camsell, Charles.....	" A " 2 " "	" B " 1 " "	" 28, 1909.
	Collins, W. H.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	" 28, 1909.
	Denis, Theo.....	" A " 2 " "	" B " 1 " "	" 27, 1909.
	Dickison, A.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	" 28, 1909.
	Ells, R. W.....	" B " 1 " "	" A " 1 " "	" 27, 1909.
	Fletcher, Hugh.....	" B " 1 " "	" A " 1 " "	" 27, 1909.
	Frechette, Howells.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	" 27, 1909.
	Haanel, B. F.....	" A " 2 " "	" B " 1 " "	" 27, 1909.
	Johnston, A. H.....	" A " 2 " "	" B " 1 " "	" 27, 1909.
	Johnston, W. A.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	" 28, 1909.
	Leach, W. W.....	" A " 2 " "	" B " 1 " "	" 27, 1909.
	Leroy, O. E.....	" A " 2 " "	" B " 1 " "	" 28, 1909.
	Macoun, J. M.....	" A " 2 " "	" B " 1 " "	" 27, 1909.
	Macoun, John.....	" B " 1 " "	" A " 1 " "	" 27, 1909.
	MacLaren, F. H.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	" 28, 1909.
	Malloch, G. S.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	" 28, 1909.
	Matheson, H.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	" 28, 1909.
	McConnell, R. G.....	" B " 1 " "	" A " 1 " "	" 27, 1909.
	Senecal, C. O.....	" A " 2 " "	" B " 1 " "	" 27, 1909.
	Wilson, M. E.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	" 28, 1909.
	Young, G. A.....	" A " 2 " "	" B " 1 " "	" 28, 1909.
Post Office.....	Atwater, H. E. (cancelled)....	" A " 3 " "	" B " 2 " "	June 5, 1909.
Privy Council....	Keating, C. J.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	May 13, 1909.
	Kezar, G. G.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	" 13, 1909.
	Lethrop, H. W.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	" 13, 1909.
Public Works....	Reinhardt, Paul.....	Ass't foreman car penter.	Clerk of works....	Dec. 18, 1908.
Railways and Canals	Bowden, W. A.....	Sub-div B of 1 Div.	Sub-div A of 1 Div.	Apr. 6, 1909.
	Bowes, H. K.....	" A " 3 " "	" B " 2 " "	June 5, 1909.
	Cope, W. V.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	May 5, 1909.
	Jamieson, R. F.....	" B " 3 " "	" A " 3 " "	" 10, 1909.
	McCourt, E. F.....	" B " 2 " "	" A " 2 " "	June 25, 1909.
	Stewart, Miss S. M.....	" B " 3 " "	" A " 3 " "	May 10, 1909.
	Tessier, Joseph.....	" B " 3 " "	" A " 3 " "	" 10, 1909.
Secretary of State...	Emond, Gustave.....	" A " 2 " "	" B " 1 " "	June 9, 1909.
External Affairs....	Walker, William Henry.....	" B " 1 " "	" A " 1 " "	" 8, 1909.
Senate.....	Trudel, J. Boutillier.....	" A " 2 " "	" B " 1 " "	Apr. 27, 1909.
Trade and Commerce	McKain, Miss Margaret.....	" B " 3 " "	" B " 2 " "	Mar. 18, 1909.

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TABLE No. 12, Showing attendance at the several examinations held under the direction of the Civil Service Commission.

CIVIL SERVICE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1908.

Place of examination.	Preliminary	Qualifying.	Totals.
Charlottetown.....	4	11	15
Halifax.....	28	44	72
St. John.....	15	24	39
Quebec.....	23	46	69
Montreal.....	116	69	185
Ottawa.....	43	211	254
Toronto.....	73	51	124
Kingston.....	6	19	25
Hamilton.....	14	22	36
London.....	14	22	36
Windsor.....	2	8	10
Winnipeg.....	26	66	92
Regina.....	2	10	12
Edmonton.....	2	7	9
Calgary.....	4	34	38
Vancouver.....	9	29	38
Victoria.....	6	5	11
Nelson.....	1	1	2
Moosejaw.....	5	11	16
Port Arthur.....	1	6	7

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TABLE No. 12, Showing attendance at the several examinations held under the direction of the Civil Service Commission—*Concluded.*

	Men.	Women.
Interim Competitive Examination for stenographers and typewriters, held at Ottawa, in March, 1909.....	14	83
Interim Competitive Examination for second division clerkships, held at Ottawa, in March, 1909.....	4	3
Special Competitive Examination for the position of translator in the Canadian Archives, held at Ottawa, in March, 1909.....	6	1
Special Competitive Examination for two positions as draughtsmen in the Department of Mines, held at Ottawa, in March, 1909.....	7	
Special Competitive Examination for the position of clerk in the Purchasing and Contract branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, held in Ottawa, in March, 1909.....	4	
Special Competitive Examination for the position of junior assistant in the Hydrographic Survey Branch in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, held at Ottawa, in March, 1909.....	3	
Special Competitive Examination for the position of compiler of geological information in the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines, held at Ottawa, in March, 1909.....	1	

GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, MAY, 1909.

Place of Examination.	Lower Grades.	Third Division.		Second Division.	Total.
		Men.	Women.		
Halifax	1	2			3
Charlottetown.....	1	1	1		3
St. John		2			2
Quebec	5	6			11
Montreal	11	31		1	43
Ottawa.....	30	38	72	6	146
Toronto	7	6	2	4	19
London.....	2	2			4
Saskatoon.....		1			1

	Men.
Special Competitive Examination for two positions of Junior Assistants in the Hydrographic Survey in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, held in May, 1909. At Halifax.....	1
At Montreal.....	3
Special Competitive Examination for the position of translator in the Department of Trade and Commerce, (Annuities Branch): - held in July, 1909. At Ottawa.....	6
At Montreal.....	7
Special Competitive Examination for the position of translator in the Department of Labour, held in July, 1909. At Ottawa.....	5
At Montreal.....	7
Special Competitive Examination for the position of clerk in the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner's Branch of the Department of Agriculture, held in July, 1909. At Ottawa.....	1
At Toronto.....	3

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TABLE 13.

(1) List from which selections were made, in order of merit, for appointment to the Third Division, under authority of an Order in Council, dated the 16th October, 1908.

Rank.	Name.	Place of Examination.	Rank.	Name.	Place of Examination.
1	Baereland, Gertrude	Ottawa.	51	MacDonald, M. Angela.	Ottawa.
2	Young, Mary V.		52	Moodie, Stanley.	Calgary.
3	Gorman, Edmund J.		53	Hartley, Hartley	Edmonton.
4	MacDonald, Norman D.		54	MacDonald, Clarence	Ottawa.
5	Mitchell, Mary M.		55	Harrigan, Daniel	Calgary.
6	Noonan, George A.	"	56	Nolan, John R.	Ottawa.
7	Ryan, James H.	"	57	Robertson, Margaret R.	"
8	Dunne, Anne		58	Bedford, Robert	Winnipeg.
9	McInnes, Daniel	Winnipeg.	59	Ogilvy, Alexander S.	Ottawa.
10	Lally, Loretto M.	Ottawa.	60	Wren, John L.	Winnipeg.
11	Hearring, George	Vancouver.	61	MacKay, D.	Toronto.
12	DeLury, Helen	Toronto.	62	Onlette, S. Ren	Ottawa.
13	Dewar, Bessie	Ottawa.	63	MacLaughlin, Walker S.	"
14	Bayne, Florence		64	Anglin, Anna E.	Kingston.
15	Burns, Thomas L.		65	Blair, John C.	Hamilton.
16	Callbeck, Colin H.	Charlottetown.	66	Campbell, Thomas J.	Ottawa.
17	Ryder, William	Calgary.	67	Hefer, James	"
18	Beaulac, J. Hector	Montreal.	68	Aitkens, J. B.	Moose Jaw.
19	Black, James H.	Port Arthur.	69	Edwards, Mary T.	Kingston.
20	Kennedy, Archibald	Winnipeg.	70	Drake, Ernest G.	Charlottetown.
21	Gorman, Albertus	Montreal.	71	Allen, Mabel K.	Ottawa.
22	McCallum, Hugh A.	Charlottetown.	72	Power, Bessie	Kingston.
23	McGreevy, Louis	Ottawa.	73	Pickell, J. A.	London.
24	Cleary, E. J.	"	74	Holmes, Jane A.	Ottawa.
25	Dewar, Annie F.		75	Shorcy, Eva	Winnipeg.
26	Woodrow, L. H.	Calgary.	76	Pelletier, Remuadd	Ottawa.
27	Doyle, Thomas J.	Ottawa.	77	Montgomery, Kathleen	"
28	Blair, Caroline M.		78	Dalgersh, Frank	London.
29	Saint Germain, Joseph	Montreal.	79	Gall, Herbert	Regina.
30	Sheedy, Joseph A.	Ottawa.	80	Morrison, D. Arnold	Ottawa.
31	Le Roy, Sarah	"	81	Kilben, Thomas L.	"
32	Nash, Fred J.	Charlottetown.	82	Lemieux, Hector	Quebec.
33	Cole, Sidney G.	Port Arthur.	83	MacDonald, Henry A.	Ottawa.
34	Perrault, W. H.	Ottawa.	84	Long, Russell H.	Regina.
35	Laroque, Archie	Port Arthur.	85	Mahar, James	Montreal.
36	Woodruff, Thomas E.	Moose Jaw.	86	Lachaine, Jean B.	Quebec.
37	Denneny, Clarence M.	Ottawa.	87	Petrie, Madge	Montreal.
38	Mitchell, Thomas B.	Winnipeg.	88	Colly, Ralph	Winnipeg.
39	Robillard, George A.	Montreal.	89	Arkley, Helga P.	Ottawa.
40	Allan, William F.	Ottawa.	90	Kemp, Goldwin O.	"
41	Mitchell, Jean F.		91	Phelan, Fred J.	Halifax.
42	Dernuche, J. H.		92	Gallant, Thomas	"
43	Gibson, Alice		93	Jones, Cecil B.	Charlottetown
44	Desrosiers, Joseph H.	Montreal.	94	Reynolds, Grace B.	Halifax.
45	Houston, Helen	Ottawa.	95	Tessier, Antoinette	Ottawa.
46	Davies, John	Winnipeg.	96	O'Toole, Thomas P.	"
47	Coghlan, Thomas J.	Ottawa.	97	Mayhew, Mabel B.	Kingston.
48	Gardner, William	Winnipeg	98	Lytle, William P.	Toronto.
49	Oliver, Marina	Quebec.	99	Clarke, Herbert A.	St. John.
50	Juelette, E. H.	Ottawa.	100	Thompson, Thome L.	Winnipeg.

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- (2) List of candidates who were successful in passing the Civil Service Qualifying Examination in November, 1908, but whose standing did not entitle them to be placed on the list of persons eligible for appointment to the Third Division of the Inside Service.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Where Held.	Order of Merit.	Name.	Where Held.
101	Provost, Albert.	Montreal.	166	Creighton, William A.	Calgary.
102	Toupin, Charles Ed.	"	167	Fraser, L. Stuart.	Edmonton.
103	Williamson, James D.	Ottawa.	168	Campbell, Donald F.	Charlottetown.
104	McDonald, Christine.	"	169	Gosselin, J. A.	Quebec.
105	McLaren, James.	Calgary.	170	Hebert, Simon P.	Ottawa.
106	Sykes, William.	Toronto.	171	Sausmarez, Cyrilde.	Winnipeg.
107	Clitheree, Fred.	Moosejaw.	172	Macdonald, Cyril H.	St. John.
108	Hills, John E.	Halifax.	173	Bernier, J. C.	Quebec.
109	De Champlain, J. Aug.	Quebec.	174	Dean, John J.	London.
110	Creighton, Moses B.	Calgary.	175	Switzer, Olive E.	Kingston.
111	Sears, Harris B.	"	176	Matthews, Ora C.	St. John.
112	Lussier, J. H.	Montreal.	177	White, Della.	"
113	Bourke, J. H.	Ottawa.	178	Bruce, Geo. B.	Calgary.
114	Faul, H. M.	Windsor.	179	Roberts, Janet T.	Winnipeg.
115	Shaughnessy, Margaret.	Ottawa.	180	Gibbons, Wm. G.	Ottawa.
116	Uglow, Hubert.	"	181	Moule, Samuel G.	"
117	Lapaticki, Eugene E.	Vancouver.	182	De Villers, Jos. E.	Quebec.
118	Boxer, Marion.	Winnipeg.	183	Johnston, Vera W.	Ottawa.
119	Gagnon, Endore.	Quebec.	184	O'Toole, Bessie M.	"
120	Dickenson, Arthur.	Montreal.	185	Dowd, William M.	St. John.
121	Connolly, James.	Ottawa.	186	Dobbie, W. M.	Calgary.
122	Kilgour, W.	Toronto.	187	Dennihy, M. Gerald.	Winnipeg.
123	Eland, Fred. J.	Montreal.	188	Bilodeau, Emile.	Quebec.
124	Ross, Grace H.	Ottawa.	189	Musselman, Eden R.	Toronto.
125	McNiven, Chas. W.	Hamilton.	190	Delisle, George A.	Montreal.
126	Brown, John E.	Calgary.	191	Shaughnessy, Mary.	Ottawa.
127	Ralph, Isabel M.	Ottawa.	192	Bayne, Ernest D.	"
128	Rowan, James T.	"	193	Turner, Frank C.	Calgary.
129	Longeway, M. L.	Montreal.	194	Flint, Norman A.	Montreal.
130	Currie, William G.	Winnipeg.	195	McCready, Louis B.	Charlottetown.
131	Pope, John S.	Calgary.	196	Griffith, William F.	St. John.
132	Corbett, Lizzie.	Montreal.	197	Dexter, Isaac.	Halifax.
133	Laflamme, Alphonse.	Quebec.	198	Morency, Japhlet.	Quebec.
134	Gannon, Katie.	Toronto.	199	Baker, Chas. W.	Calgary.
135	Glover, Terrot H.	"	200	Bennet, Gordon H.	Ottawa.
136	Higginson, Mary M.	Kingston.	201	McDonald, Harry B.	"
137	Leech, Hart.	Winnipeg.	202	Hill, Harry.	"
138	Swain, G. H. C.	Ottawa.	203	Johnston, W. R.	Moosejaw.
139	Butler, Robt. W.	Kingston.	204	Bellanger, J. O. E.	Quebec.
140	McNames, T. G.	Calgary.	205	Lane, Edward.	Ottawa.
141	King, John A.	Windsor.	206	Macpherson, Eliza F.	Moosejaw.
142	Stokes, W. G.	Toronto.	207	Christie, Pierre.	Halifax.
143	Alrich, R.	Calgary.	208	Kniewasser, Maggie B.	Ottawa.
144	Dolan, Edith.	Ottawa.	209	McColl, Duncan A.	Edmonton.
145	Gilbert, Oscar.	Quebec.	210	Allen, James P.	Kingston.
146	Patching, Helen.	Ottawa.	211	Winchell, Carl D.	Winnipeg.
147	Stark, James S.	"	212	Miller, Kathleen M.	Toronto.
148	McGuire, Augustine.	London.	213	Hamelin, Armand.	Ottawa.
149	Hubly, Adolphus.	Halifax.	214	Riddell, W. R.	"
150	Marchand, J. B. M.	Quebec.	215	Carmichael, R. A.	Halifax.
151	Emack, W. Leonard.	St. John.	216	McCready, John H.	London.
152	Vermander, Joseph.	Winnipeg.	217	Johns, Archie M.	Calgary.
153	Doyle, Michael.	Ottawa.	218	Adams, James R.	London.
154	Turcotte, Ernest.	"	219	Macquien, R. B.	Calgary.
155	Martel, Gerard.	Montreal.	220	MacDonald, Carfield.	Vancouver.
156	Mussell, H. E.	Winnipeg.	221	McLaughlin, Roy G.	Winnipeg.
157	Elwes, Ed. W.	Toronto.	222	Kenney, Louis A.	Montreal.
158	Clewes, Harry H.	Ottawa.	223	D'Eon, S. L.	Halifax.
159	Fitzpatrick.	"	224	Cadieux, J. Albert.	Ottawa.
160	Tremble, Anna K.	"	225	Wink, Jno. C.	Port Arthur.
161	Smith, Albert.	Toronto.	226	Stone, Percy D.	Calgary.
162	Lavelle, H. J.	"	227	Goodwin, Fred. L.	Halifax.
163	Allan, Percy G.	"	228	Fraser, John A.	Charlottetown.
164	Lawley, Ernest C.	Calgary.	229	Smellie, D. R.	Toronto.
165	Higginson, Anna.	Ottawa.	230	Lyons, Wilbert T.	Hamilton.

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List of candidates who were successful in passing the Civil Service Qualifying Examination in November, 1908.—*Continued.*

Order of Merit.	Name.	Where Held.	Order of Merit.	Name.	Where Held.
231	Donaghy, John J.	Toronto.	242	Eaton, P.	Ottawa.
232	Mackay, Robert T.	Victoria.	243	Hebert, Louis A.	Montreal.
233	Turnbull, William	Vancouver.	244	De Repentigny	"
234	Carr, T. E.	"	245	Lynch, Maymie	Ottawa.
235	McLachlan, David C.	Calgary.	246	Beardsley, W. C. L.	St. John.
236	St. Louis, E. R.	Ottawa.	247	Buckley, Frank	"
237	Steckley, P. L.	Toronto.	248	Eagle, W. F.	Winnipeg.
238	McLeod, William A.	Vancouver.	249	Crowle, Geo. A.	Ottawa.
239	Edgar, William H.	Calgary.	250	Hobson, Fred. W.	Hamilton.
240	Johnston, William E.	Vancouver.	251	Buteau, Ernest	Quebec.
241	McDonald, J. Sydney	Ottawa.	252	Agnew, David	Winnipeg.

(3) List of persons who were successful in passing the Civil Service Preliminary Examination in November, 1908.

AT VICTORIA.

Deaville, Alfred S.
Ford, Herbert A.

Jeffrey, Helen
Mackay, Robert T.

Thomson, D. Y.

AT VANCOUVER.

Blair, Francis.
Catterall, J. A.
Corkett, E. W.

Eage, Frank.
Maley, Wm. R.
McKinnon, Daniel.

Round, Harold A.
Swenceski, Henry.
Wright, Arthur R.

AT NELSON.

Buchan, John Robertson.

AT EDMONTON.

Fraser, L. Stuart.

Hartley, Hartley.

AT CALGARY.

Clandillon, Wm. P.
Stone, Percy D.

Thomlinson, Carl.

Tuck, Wm. L.

AT MOOSEJAW.

Cole, Wm. J.
Crichton, Chas. W.

Johnson, W. R.
Little, H. W.

Rutherford, Wilfrid M.

AT REGINA.

Hunt, Albert.

Jackson, Walter L.

AT WINNIPEG.

Benzie, Jno. S. B.
Bjornson, Sig.
Davidson, Jno. G.
Faraker, T. W.
Ganly, Harold G.
Hirsch, Philip.
Irlam, Chas. J.
Jeske, Paul R.

Kalberer, L. F. V.
Lazier, Blanche E.
Leech, Hart.
McLaren, J. G.
McLeod, R. E.
Newton, Stanley.
Parsons, Henry.

Scott, Walter H.
Shorey, Eva.
Sheffield, G. A.
Snowden, Ernest P.
Welbanks, Charles.
Woodhead, H. S.
Yewdall, Jno. E. T.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

Arnold, Albert P.

AT WINDSOR.

King, Jno. A.

Martin, Ethel E.

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List of persons who were successful in passing the Civil Service Preliminary Examination in November, 1908.—*Continued.*

AT LONDON.

Beamish, W.
Begg, Walter F.
Bower, Richard F.
Callahan, Albert B.

Copp, Frank G.
Davis, Fred. E.
Deacon, Ormston L.
Elson, Oswald.

Field, Frederick W.
Flynn, Wm. P.
Spry, Wm. A.
Wollatt, Raymond.

AT HAMILTON.

Anderson, Lawrence.
Bale, Ernest W.
Cawley, Preston.
Clarke, George H.
Cooper, Sydney E.

Cutler, Joseph A.
Fuller, Samuel B.
Hammill, Edwin R.
Hill, Geo. A.

Jarvis, Arthur.
Nunn, Geo. S.
Petty, Norman H.
Reid, Archibald H.

AT TORONTO.

Allsopp, Jno. Henry.
Armitage, John C.
Barclay, Andrew L.
Barry, Herbert H.
Barkay, Albert Ed.
Bell, J. E.
Bowler, Walter.
Brunner, Albert H.
Clarke, H. M.
Cormack, W. J.
Cornford, Ernest.
Cross, Gordon T.
Cotter, Ed. V.
Curlew, George.
Egan, M. J.
Foster, Cameron.
Glover, Terrot H.
Gibson, Alexander.
Gregory, Richard J.

Hacker, Albert H.
Hornibrook, Richard C.
Hoyt, Geo. E.
Ingram, J. O. F.
Kenny, H. G.
Kerr, Murray A.
Kester, John G.
Law, William.
Levinsky, Joseph.
Lightfoot, William E.
Logie, John.
Maclean, A. G.
McDevitt, Daniel.
McDougall, Stanley.
Moore, W. J.
Moses, Oscar.
Matheson, W. A.
O'Brien, W. S.
Oakley, Charles.

Parker, Claude E.
Read, Wm. H.
Redditt, Benjamin.
Rogers, Leonard.
Sauvé, Jos. R.
Savage, Chas. G.
Sinclair, Malcolm.
Singer, A.
Smellie, D. Royle.
Smith, Albert.
Steckley, Percy L.
Swain, John W.
Tenute, James E.
Walker, John E.
Ward, Arthur.
Winterburn, William.
Wraight, Edward.
Yelland, Carl H.

AT QUEBEC.

Bedard, L. G. R.
Belanger, Elzéar.
Bilodeau, Emile.
Bilodeau, Léonce.
Chalifour, Jos. A.
Demers, Alphonse.
Drolet, Jos. A. A.

Gagnon, Isidore.
Guérin, Pierre A.
Laberge, Jacques.
Mignault, John.
Morin, S. Gustave.
Oliver, Arthur.
Papillon, Alphonse.

Parent, Omer.
Parrot, Auguste.
Picard, Emile.
Samson, Jos. A.
Simard, Marie L. H.
Vigneau, J. M.
Vincent, Emile.

AT KINGSTON.

Anglin, W. P.
Bale, F. J.

Brown, Katie.
Scott, George B.

Sherry, Wilber.
Swettenham, Ernest R.

AT OTTAWA.

Bennett, Gordon H.
Benoit, Oscar.
Bergeron, Arthur D.
Bony, Jos. O.
Bristow, Robert E.
Chartrand, Edward J.
Church, George C.
Dancause, Alex.
Downing, Wm. A.
Dubois, Georges A.
Gibbons, Wm. G.
Groulx, Amedee.

Hall, Edward.
Hereux, Peter.
Landry, Louis.
Leblanc, Thomas J.
Longtin, Napoleon.
Lowe, Harold.
Mann, V. E.
McElligott, J. W.
McGill, Robert V.
McGookin, Geo. A.
Moule, Samuel G.

Murphy, John J.
Nolan, John R.
O'Meara, Michael T.
Pelton, Lucile.
Picken, N. G.
Purcell, Thomas.
Ranger, O. J.
Robertson, Lorne B.
Sculthorpe, Richard W.
Trenblay, Joseph.
Ventura, George.

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List of persons who were successful in passing the Civil Service Preliminary Examination in November, 1908.—*Continued.*

AT MONTREAL.

Bailey, Wm. G.	Dion, Hector.	Martineau, Josaphat.
Barbeau, Arthur A.	Donato, Alexandre.	Mantha, Alphonse.
Belisle, J. Conrad.	Dubé, F. Ernest.	Marquette, Emile R.
Benoit, J. E.	Dubuc, George.	Ménard, Alfred.
Benoit, Albert.	Dupuis, Hector.	Monahan, J.
Bergeron, Apollinaire.	Duquette, Joseph O.	Morin, Napoleon.
Bernardin, Joseph D.	Dutrisac, Hector.	Morin, Charles.
Bertrand, Arthur.	Finel, Alexandre A.	Mvette, O.
Biron, Hormidas.	Flint, Norman A.	O'Farrell, Maurice.
Bohemier, Emile.	Fregean, George.	Ouellette, T.
Bolte, Camille.	Gagnon, H.	Panneton, Emery A.
Bourque, Emmanuel.	Germain, Louis.	Pardelian, Robert H.
Brooks, B. E. A.	Gervais, Joseph S.	Parent, Edmond A.
Brunelle, E. D.	Girard, E.	Paquette, J. B.
Brunette, Henri.	Gratton, Alphonse.	Perrier, Ernest.
Caisse, J. J.	Granger, Alphonse.	Pepin, Réal.
Cantwell, Madge A.	Guimond, Didas.	Phaneuf, Josephat.
Carrière, J. Ernest.	Hardy, Wilfrid S.	Piquette, J. Arthur.
Chaput, Alfred.	Hebert, Louis D.	Plante, F. G.
Clement, Henri.	Heavers, Thomas.	Poissant, Irène.
Cloutier, Ernest.	Laferrière, Oscar.	Primeau, Gustave.
Condon, Robert R.	Lamoureux, J. A. C. E.	Prud'homme, Arthur.
Corbeil, E. R.	Lapalice, C.	Robitaille, Ozade.
Coté, Joseph.	L'Abbé, Mue. E. B.	Roxborough, D. Harry.
Cousineau, Alderic.	Lamarche, R.	Sanssoucy, J. A.
Cusson, Joseph E.	Lanoie, Joseph.	Senécal, Joseph A.
Daigle, René.	Lavigne, J.	Séguin, René.
Daoust, J. C. Ernest.	Lebeau, Henri.	Stremenski, L. G. N.
Denis, J. L.	Leclerc, Ludger.	Theoret, Nap.
Delisle, George A.	McAuley, M. F.	Trottier, Alfred.
Desaulniers, A. L.	McDevitt, James.	Vaillancourt, J. A.
Desrosiers, Leopold.	Mahoney, Francis.	Vincent, J. F.
De Repentigny, J. D.	Marin, Alberic.	Walker, A. Stanley.

AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

Durick, Leo A.	McGourty, Frank.	O'Connor, John B.
Henneberry, Ed. J.	McLaughlin, Leo.	Owens, Chas. F.
McGrath, Louis J.	Murphy, C. T.	Sharkey, Wm. P.
McGrath, William.	Murphy, John W.	

AT HALIFAX.

Baxter, John M.	Hills, John E.	McGillivray, Hugh.
Brush, John Wm.	Hills, W. E. G.	McMullin, Eugene.
Doane, Stephen A.	Hiseler, George W.	Rooney, Wm. M.
Egan, Gerald.	Keefe, John E.	Schaefer, Carl F.
Fellows, Wm. A.	Keating, Y. W.	Sullivan, James H.
Godwin, John E.	MacKinlay, Edgar E.	Warner, Fred A.
Gray, George W.	McDonald, Thomas.	Whitford, Albert.
Hanway, John B.	Murphy, Denis.	Whitford, Stanley E.

AT CHARLOTTETOWN.

Coombs, B. L.	McCloskey, Thos. J.	Peters, M. K.
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- (4) Successful candidates at Interim Competitive Examination for Second Division Clerkships held at Ottawa, March, 1909.

In order of Merit—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Saunders, Elsie, M.A. | 4 Wilson, Alice E. |
| 2 Bland, Chas. H., B.A. | 5 Baril, Rosario J., B.A. |
| 3 Alexander, Helen B., B.A. | |

- (5) Successful candidates at Interim Competitive Examination for Stenographers and Typewriters, held at Ottawa, March, 1909.

In order of Merit—

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Calhoun, Marion. | 11 Whyte, Ellen Grace. |
| 2 Cameron, Carmela. | 12 McCuaig, Charlotte F. |
| 3 Dewan, Teresa. | 13 Rowan, James Thomas. |
| 4 Cole, May. | 14 Lvon, Mary C. |
| 5 Eastcott, Gertrude. | 15 Wilson, Christina A. |
| 6 Church, J. Bell. | 16 Merkley, Ilma B. I. |
| 7 McClennan, Thester. | 17 Lee, France, A. V. |
| 8 Rock, Evangeline. | 18 O'Toole, Bessie M. |
| 9 Goodell, Helen. | 19 Fleming, Margaret E. |
| 10 McRoberts, Florence B. | |

- (6) Successful candidates at Special Competitive Examination for two positions as Translators in the Department of Agriculture, March 30 and 31, 1909.

In order of Merit—

- 1st Patry, Arthur.
2nd Belanger, Raoul.

- (7) Successful candidates at Special Competitive Examination for two positions as Draughtsmen in the Department of Mines, March 30 and 31, 1909.

In order of Merit—

- 1st Jost, Alfred S.
2nd Fortin, J. Ovila.

- (8) Successful candidate at Special Competitive Examination for the position of Clerk in the Purchasing and Contract Branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries, March 30 and 31, 1909.

MacLeod, O. L.

- (9) Successful candidate at Special Competitive Examination for the position of Junior Assistant in the Hydrographic Survey, Department of Marine and Fisheries, March 30 and 31, 1909.

Lighthall, Abram.

- (10) Successful candidates at General Competitive Examinations, May, 1909.

(a) SECOND DIVISION CLERKSHIPS.**In order of Merit—**

- | Rank. | Name. | Place of Examination. | Rank. | Name. | Place of Examination. |
|-------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1st | Patterson, Fred W., | Toronto. | 5th | Carson, Holford L., | Ottawa. |
| 2nd | Cox, Frederick E., | Ottawa. | 6th | Guibord, Rodolphe, | " |
| 3rd | Casey, John M., | " | 7th | Mallen, Leo, | Toronto. |
| 4th | Smyth, William J., | Toronto. | 8th | Phelan, Philip L. N., | " |

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(b) THIRD DIVISION CLERKSHIPS.

In order of Merit—

1 Westman, Florence M.	20 McDonald, Mary Angela.
2 Savage, Lyla.	21 Waddell, Benjamin C.
3 McCann, Francis J.	22 Reynolds, Grace B.
4 Enman, Tina McL.	23 Corbett, Flora.
5 McDonald, Margaret.	24 Anderson, Florence L.
6 Cross, Jessie M.	25 Gauthier, Agnes.
7 McDonald, Christine.	26 Bradley, James D.
8 Rivard, Arthur A.	27 McIntosh, C. Isabella.
9 Coghlan, Helena	28 Robichaud, Domitien T.
10 Casey, Margaret M.	29 Code, Edmund B.
11 Henry, Florence B.	30 Westman, Winnifred.
12 Watson, G. Russell Des B.	31 Fredette, J. F.
13 Darby, Nora E.	32 Kniewasser, Margaret B.
14 Castonguay, Marie L. A.	33 Cameron, Daisy D.
15 McPherson, Hattie G.	34 Merrill, Eva.
16 McCuaig, Bertha B.	35 Jones, Helen.
17 Greenshields, Wilhelmina M.	36 Bourgeois, Aldei.
18 Steele, E. Frank.	37 Therrien, Joseph E.
19 Larocque, J. Hector.	

(c) LOWER GRADE OFFICES.

In order of Merit—

	Place of Examination.		Place of Examination.
1 Mathie, Andrew H.,	Ottawa.	14 Biron, Hormidas,	Montreal.
2 Painter, Ernest W.,	"	15 Quinn, Lawrence,	Ottawa.
3 White, William,	Toronto.	16 Reade, Horace J.,	"
4 Ainsborough, William,	Ottawa.	17 Fortin, Louis D.,	"
5 Pigeon, Adelard,	Montreal.	16 Nicol, Walter D.,	Toronto.
6 Kelly, John P.,	Ottawa.	19 Cuthbert, Gerald G.,	London.
7 Hebert, Alfred,	Montreal.	20 Watson, John,	Ottawa.
8 Delaire, Leopold J.,	Ottawa.	21 Massé, Gehusse,	"
9 McDonald, John A.,	"	22 Milner, Arthur G.,	"
10 Cliche, Joseph A. E.,	Quebec.	23 Woggon, Frank H.,	"
11 Gauthier, Joseph H.,	Montreal.	24 Shaw, Daniel J.,	Charlottetown.
12 Snoddy, James E.,	London.	25 Fontaine, Edgar,	Ottawa.
13 Heron, J. Gordon,	Ottawa.		

- (11) Successful candidates at Special Competitive Examination for positions of Junior Assistant in the Hydrographic Survey, Department of Marine and Fisheries, May 26 and 27, 1909.

In Order of Merit—

1st Crichton, Gordon L.
2nd Ghysent, Edouard.

- (12) Successful candidate at Special Competitive Examination for the position of Translator in the Government Annuities Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, July 20 and 21, 1909.

Racette, J. B.

- (13) Successful candidate at Special Competitive Examination for the position of Translator in the Department of Labour, July 20 and 21, 1909.

Vincelette, M. Joseph E.

- (14) Successful candidate at Special Competitive Examination for the position of Clerk in the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner's Branch, Department of Agriculture, July 29 and 30, 1909.

At. J. V. James.

PART IV

EXAMINATION PAPERS

I.—PAPERS SET AT CIVIL SERVICE PRELIMINARY AND QUALIFYING EXAMINATION HELD IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1908.

Preliminary Examination.

PENMANSHIP.

Value—100.

Guards' Inspection—Regiment Made Splendid Showing Before Col. Otter.

The Governor General's Foot Guards passed a very creditable inspection last night. The muster was about 380 of all ranks. This is one of the largest, if not the largest, parade the regiment has ever had in the fall. The Guards probably never looked better. The raising of the standard of men during the past few years by the corps has had its effect, and a body of big men they appeared last night. The inspection had been postponed from July, owing to the Quebec trip, and had it been held then there would doubtless have been a much larger parade.

The corps was inspected by Brigadier-General Otter in the absence of the inspector-general. Col. Howard was his staff officer. The inspection was held on Cartier Square. The regiment went through the usual movements with a snap and precision that must have made the officers proud. After the battalion work, the companies were given different movements and the same fine work was manifested there.

At the close of the inspection there was the annual muster. Capt. Foulkes of the Pay Corps was the mustering officer, assisted by Capt. Powell, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Long service medals for 20 years' service in the Canadian militia were presented by General Otter to Q.M.S. Birch, Paymaster-Sergeant Firth and Band Sergeant Wimperis.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Copy the following extract, correct the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value—60.

as the sumer drue past its ful, ther creept over awl the country a sevear and awltogether uncomun drouth. for weaks ther was no rane and awl day the burnin son sucked up the moystyour. the streems shrank, the wels in the settlemeant grue skant, the forrest pules dried up, leeving angls of skum-inkrusted mud. under this mud befour it dryd, the water inseks and uthor smal watter creetyours berryed them selvs in dissgust. menny of the frogs folloed this wise eggssampel. while uthers moar ventyoursum and impashent set out on diffeult travils, seakin for -springs that the drouth cood knot eggsauste. the feelds daun in the vally, but yester day sow richlie grean with crops, beekaim patched and strecked with sicly graysh yeloos.

ARITHMETIC.

Values.

-
- | | |
|---|--|
| 3 | 1. Write out in words 170,017; 91,019,190; MMMDCLXXXIX. |
| 6 | 2. Add together 68795, 98789, 89787, 99877, 78979, 67878 and 98898. |
| 7 | 3. Add together 6578, 779, 867968, 98786, 76, 987678, 8685, and 998998. |
| 4 | 4. From 873659483 take 285699876. |
| 4 | 5. Multiply 897687957 by 7. |
| 8 | 6. Multiply 7689578 by 5089. |
| 4 | 7. Divide 246875335 by 7. |
| 8 | 8. Divide 9487658321 by 978. |
| 8 | 9. A woman bought 9 pounds of tea at 57 ct. a pound, 7 pounds of coffee at 39 ct. a pound, 27 pounds of sugar at 7 ct. a pound, 9 pounds of starch at 13 ct. a pound, 19 pounds of cheese at 14 ct. a pound and 37 pounds of bacon at 15ct. a pound. She gave four five-dollar bills in payment. How much change should she get? |
| 8 | 10. How many days are there from the 13th of May to the 7th of December, counting the 7th of December but not the 13th of May? |
-

60

Qualifying Examination.

PENMANSHIP.

Value—100.

Export Apple Trade.—Further Heavy Losses on Canada's Shipments.

There have been reported heavy losses on shipments of apples from Canada to the English market, and it is feared that last week's shipments from Montreal will show still heavier losses, as the fruit left here in a badly heated condition. A shipper stated that he would not be surprised if the total losses on the fruit above referred to would amount to \$50,000, as the bulk of the shipments were not in a fit condition for export. Cables received on Tuesday last from Liverpool reported sales of Nova Scotian Gravensteins at 4s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. for No. 1 and 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. for No. 2. When it is considered that the freight on these apples is 80c. per bbl., there will be little left for the consignors after paying commission for selling. It is to be hoped that the shipments going forward that left last week will meet with a better market than some in the trade are apprehensive of. As regards business the market here is very quiet, it being difficult to move round lots. In the west, however, we hear of the sale of 5,000 bbls. at a point east of Toronto at \$2 f.o.b., and a lot of 1,000 bbls. at \$2.25 f.o.b. at another point east of Toronto.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Values.

-
1. Show in what respect the following sentences are objectionable, and correct them:—
- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | (a) We are often disappointed in things which we seemed sure to obtain. |
| 10 | (b) Some dedications may serve for any book that has, is or shall be published. |
| 10 | (c) They might have been happy, and now are convinced of it. |
| 10 | (d) Every one has passed through scenes which are indelibly impressed on their memory. |
| | (e) He that tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain one. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

10 (f)

"You're wounded!" "Nay," his soldier pride
Touched to the quick, he said,
"I'm killed, Sire," and his chief beside
The smiling boy fell dead.

18 2. Distinguish between the meanings of *surprise*, *astonish* and *amaze*; also between *avow*, *acknowledge* and *confess*.

9 3. What is meant by an *epigram*? Distinguish between it and an *antithesis*?

23 4. Write a letter to a friend of not fewer than 250 words on "Competitive Examinations."

 100

BOOK-KEEPING.

N.B.—The work of each question must be given in full; no marks will be given for answers only. No marks will be given for answers to questions 1 and 2 that are not absolutely correct.

Values.

8 1. Add together, 7869547, 8796598, 7598789, 9897686, 9876878, 8986769, 6876967, 8696988, 6678797, 8678986, 7986879, 6898767, 98786968, 8987698, 7686987.

6 2. In 1881, the population of the British Islands was thirty-five million two hundred and seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine persons. There were seven hundred and eighty-nine thousand and one more woman than men. How many were there of each sex?

8 3. Multiply 987689687868 by 9500786.

8 4. Subtract $3\frac{11}{15} + 2\frac{1}{2}$ from $3\frac{1}{3} + 1\frac{5}{8} + 4\frac{3}{20}$ and divide the remainder by $3\frac{10}{11} + 5\frac{11}{15} - 2\frac{9}{22} - 4\frac{1}{10}$.

10 5. A metre is equal to 39.371 inches. Find the number of metres in a mile, correct to two places of decimals.

12 6. Water is poured into a tank 24 ft. 9 in. long, 9 ft. 4 in. wide, and 7 ft. 6 in. deep, at the rate of 12 gallons a second; find the rate in inches per minute at which the water rises in the tank, and the time of filling it, reckoning 277.2 cubic inches to a gallon.

12 7. A fruit dealer bought 2,700 oranges in Florida for \$8; the cost of packing was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. additional, and the cost of freight was 10 cents more than 303.75 times the original cost of an orange. If the oranges are retailed at 5 for 4 cents find the profit on 100 oranges.

12 8. What sum of money will amount to \$935.75 in 124 days at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest?

12 9. A man has \$10,000 of a 3 per cent stock, which he sells at 90 and then invests \$5,000 of the proceeds in 5 per cent at 125. What rate of interest must he get for the remainder of the proceeds in order that his income may remain unchanged by the transactions? (No brokerage.)

12 10. What rate of interest per annum does a man get for his money if, in discounting a bill due in 146 days, he deduct as discount 5 per cent of the total amount of the bill?

 100

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GEOGRAPHY.

Values.

- 10 1. Name the largest harbour in British Columbia. Give the exact situation of Victoria, Vancouver and Esquimalt.
- 5 2. What river runs partly in British Columbia and partly in the United States?
- 8 3. Name the two principal rivers and cities of the Yukon.
- 10 4. What is the name of the first French explorer of the Northwest? What is the name of the first white man who crossed the Rocky Mountains?
- 8 5. Name the unorganized districts of Canada.
- 16 6. Give the names of the two largest cities, towns or harbours situated on Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.
- 4 7. What settlements were established by the French in what is now the province of Ontario?
- 5 8. Where are the Thousand Islands situated?
- 8 9. Name the principal lakes of the Province of Quebec, also the four largest cities or towns, excluding Montreal and Quebec.
- 10 10. Name the isthmus between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the two largest bays in New Brunswick, and how was this province known under the French régime?
- 16 11. Name the great mineral centres of Canada between the Atlantic and the Pacific, indicating precisely their nature.

100

HISTORY.

Values.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

- 10 1. Who was Edward the Confessor? Outline his reign briefly.
- 10 2. State what you know of the Magna Charta.
- 10 3. What great battle did William the Conqueror win and who was his opponent on that occasion?
- 10 4. Who was Pitt and with which war is he connected?

HISTORY OF FRANCE.

- 6 5. Who was the first king of the Brubon dynasty—and who was the last king of the same dynasty—in the direct line?
- 10 6. Who were Mirabeau and Maury?
- 10 7. What form of Government was the Directoire, at the close of the French Revolution?
- 8 8. What capitals of Europe did Napoleon 1st conquer?

HISTORY OF CANADA.

- 2 9. What is the name of the first religious order that came to Canada?
- 10 10. State what you know of Charles and Claude de La Tour and their troubles in Acadia.
- 2 11. Who was the last French Governor of Canada?
- 2 12. Who was the first English Governor of Canada?
- 10 13. Who were the leading men connected with the political troubles of Canada in 1837 in the two provinces? Name the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Lower and Upper Canada at that time.

100

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Values.

-
- 10 1. How is the plural formed when nouns end in *f* preceded by a long vowel or by *l*? And how when they end in *y* preceded by a consonant? Give an example of each.
- 5 2. Some nouns are used only in the plural. Give five examples.
- 6 3. Give the comparative and superlative of *remote*, *balmy*, *sad*, *cruel*, *singular*, *nigh*.
- 8 4. Some adjectives cannot be compared, that is they have no comparative and superlative different from the positive. Give eight examples.
- 8 5. Give the past tense and past participle of *give*, *throw*, *shake*, *sit*, *hide*, *speak*, *get* and *ride*.
- 4 6. Distinguish between a phrase and a clause. Give an example of each.
- 12 7. Adjectives are sometimes derived from nouns, from other adjectives and from verbs. Give an example of each.
- 24 8. Show in what respect the following sentences are incorrect and correct them:
- (a) Some men are so obtuse that they know scarcely that temperance is a virtue.
- (b) He asked me what is the cause of the leaves curling.
- (c) Of all other crimes, wilful murder is the most atrocious.
- 23 9. Parse the following sentence: The march of the Greeks was through an uncultivated country, where savage inhabitants fared hardly, having no other riches than a breed of lean sheep, whose flesh was rank and unsavoury, by reason of their continual feeding upon sea-fish.
-

100

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Value.

- 100 my deer sidney, it is youseually cuncidered sufishent to right to the mother of the fammily and thank her for ones plessent visite, but mine was so unuseyoualy plessent that it dus not seam to mutch to thank every body seperately. i began with the laydies and now i hav cum to you. tell papa that i am goin to enclood hym in time.
- ure famly aranges it self in a sort of sinetry, however it is set. i am mooveing you about in my mind now, and makeing pictyours of you, as mildred dus of her king an queen, nights and bishops, on the chesbored. probabley you doo to. a boy hoo makes real nights sheelds cood hardly help it. you mite sum time deckorit a room with a boarder of differrent sheelds. i hav jist thot of that. of coarse you can draw a sheeld sinse you can cut one out of would an zink. and as you hav a herldry book, you can make drawins of awl the deevises which partickelarly plees you, or belong to nights or herows you espeshially like. when you are a little older you can hav a perfeckly deliteful time paintin the freeze. i can kuite sea you on a lader dooing it. you wood no awl about the nights, faimmlies, towns, katheedrels, and what knot, that the varius devises belong to. all the pictyoures, castes, and so fourth, of persons an billdings or places konneected with the freeze you cood put in to the rume. ures afeckshunately, ellen g. starr.

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TRANSCRIPTION.

Value.

- 100 N.B.—The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip. The words scored through are to be omitted and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than those marked in the manuscript, *will be counted as errors.*

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

TYPEWRITING.

Five minutes are allowed for this subject; at the end of five minutes, the examiner will take up the paper finished or unfinished.

N.B.—This subject may be taken up at any time, to be arranged by the examiner, but it must not be allowed to interfere with the time assigned to the other subjects.

History and Biography—'The making of Carlyle.' By R. S. Craig.

Though so much has been written about Carlyle, it is indisputable that much remains to be written. Froude's biography of him, while one of the most interesting books ever written, is on the whole one of the least reliable; the facts, that is to say, are generally correct, but the correct deduction from them has seldom been made. We agree with Mr. Craig that Froude's account of Carlyle's early years is tinged too heavily with the greyness that enveloped the Carlyle menage when Froude knew it; Carlyle in Froude's pages, like Johnson in Boswell's seems to have been born old. It is not necessary for us to follow Mr. Craig through the various stages of Carlyle's early career; suffice it to say that he tells his story in a clear, interesting, and sympathetic fashion. He corrects the popular notion about Carlyle's struggles as a student; the real struggle came later, when Carlyle was wrestling with the law in Edinburgh, and endeavouring to interest magazine editors in German literature. Mr. Craig lays stress upon Carlyle's splendid honesty, independence, and on his loyalty to his family and his wife. On the other hand he finds the peasant trait in Carlyle's "persistent comparison of himself with others, intellectual rejoicing in the want of intellect elsewhere." He was, says Mr. Craig, a "Scottish purified Swift."

STENOGRAPHY.

NOTE.—The Examiner will read the conditions, and also the matter to be written, before proceeding to the trial, so that the candidates may have a clear apprehension of what they have to do. When all are ready he will read the matter over distinctly in exactly five minutes, which will be at the rate of 50 words per minute. If any fail to keep up with the reading, they will necessarily drop out.

CONDITIONS.

Half an hour will be allowed for the extension of the notes, and the candidates who produce perfect transcripts will be awarded 100 marks. For every word omitted and for any wrong word introduced 5 marks will be deducted from the 100, and no account will be taken of exercises short-written to the extent of 12 words. The short-hand notes should be attached to the candidate's transcript.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Magician's Latest Dream. Nicola Tesla has a Scheme for Telegraphy without Wires.

Value—100.

Nicola Tesla, the electrician and scientist, has for some time had in course of development a project for instantaneous and simultaneous communication to all parts of the earth, and perhaps to some of the nearer planets. His plan does not deal with fireworks, nor with the illumination of a large part of the earth's surface in a hope of attracting the attention of dwellers on Mars, but depends wholly upon the properties of electric waves. Mr. Tesla says:—

'I have had this scheme under consideration for five or six years, and I am becoming more nearly convinced every day that it is based upon scientific principles, and is thoroughly practicable. We know that electric disturbances on the sun are productive of similar disturbances on the earth in the form of thunder showers. Now, why is it not equally conceivable that a disturbance on the earth's surface should produce some tangible effect on other planets? The transmission of disturbances on the sun shows beyond doubt that waves of electricity are propagated through all space.

'The objection may be put forward that sufficient electricity to create disturbances cannot be made on the earth's surface, and that we should be wholly dependent upon thunder storms and other phenomena of nature for the success of our experiment. But, on the contrary, we can make all the artificial thunder and lighting we want. There is no difficulty in making electric apparatus with a spark gap of a mile, and if that did not prove effective it could be increased.'

BOOK-KEEPING.

Value—100.

On 2nd March, 1908, Alfred U. Orde commenced business with a capital of \$5,000 of which \$2,500 was in stock, \$500 in shop-fittings and \$2,000 in cash. During the month of March he transacted business as follows:—

March 2	Purchased goods of E. Andrews.. . . .	\$377 50
" 6	paid him cash on account.. . . .	175 00
" 6	Sold goods to B. Keene.. . . .	87 50
" "	" H. Toms.. . . .	98 75
" "	" P. Hinds.. . . .	137 50
" 7	" for cash.. . . .	125 00
	Purchased goods for cash.. . . .	93 75
	Paid wages for the week.. . . .	11 25
" 9	Purchased goods of H. Toms.. . . .	107 50
" 12	Paid E. Andrews.. . . .	75 00
" 14	Sold good to P. Hinds.. . . .	75 00
	Received cash of B. Keene.. . . .	93 75
	Allowed him for discount.. . . .	5 00
	Sold goods for cash.. . . .	138 75
	Paid wages for the week.. . . .	11 25
" 16	Purchased goods for cash.. . . .	147 50
	Paid E. Andrews to settle account 2nd March.. . .	108 63
" 17	Sold goods to B. Keene.. . . .	97 50
" "	" H. Toms.. . . .	102 50
" 18	" for cash.. . . .	36 25
	Purchased goods for cash.. . . .	93 75
" 21	Sold goods for cash.. . . .	27 50
	Paid wages for the week.. . . .	11 25
	Paid E. Andrews for goods bought to-day.. . .	89 50
	Drew cash for self.. . . .	75 00

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"	23	Received cash of P. Hinds.. . . .	150 00
		Allowed P. Hinds for goods returned.. . . .	15 00
"	24	Sold goods to H. Toms for cash.. . . .	38 13
"	28	Purchased typewriter, paid cash.. . . .	105 00
		Paid wages for the week.. . . .	11 25
"	30	Sold goods to B. Keene.. . . .	148 75
"	31	" " for cash.. . . .	29 88
		Paid gratuities.. . . .	10 50
		Wages due and unpaid.. . . .	5 63

The value of goods remaining on hand is \$2,600.
Make Trial Balance, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet.

II.—PAPERS SET AT INTERIM COMPETITION EXAMINATION FOR STENO-
GRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS HELD AT OTTAWA, MARCH, 1909.

PENMANSHIP.

Value—100.

To Use Electricity.

Toronto, Mar. 17.—‘If our men, engineers and conductors, would but carry out the simple rules as laid down by the company there would be a great falling-off in the number of railway accidents,’ said Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the C. P. Railway, in an interview here last evening. ‘Sometimes,’ he continued, ‘the cause is traced to a broken rail, or a broken car-flange, but these are not responsible for the great majority of the accidents, serious or otherwise, which are happening day by day. We cannot in reason double-track a road when there is hardly enough traffic for a single track, and the same thing applies to installing a block system. As soon as the traffic warrants the expenditure, the move is made. Personally, I look forward to the day when every mile of our road from one coast to the other will be operated by means of block system.

‘Electricity is sure to become a great factor in the motive power question. When the time comes for a road to have its trains hauled by the white coal it will not be by any trolley or underground system of power supply, but by locomotives whose batteries can be renewed at intervals along the route. Out west we are going to experiment with electricity on some of our short branch lines.’

SPELLING.

(This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.)

Time allowed—30 minutes, from 11 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Value—50.

PAUPERISM.

Pawperism is sayed to be an the encrease. If so, it is not difficult to find the reeson. It is the old storey of entemprance, idelness and waist of opertunities throne away and of good advise unheaded. Parants may have dun there dooty fathefully by giving there children good council and settin befoar them good exampels, yet in manny instences, insted of appreciating these advanteges, the young think they must doo as

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

others doo, and enjoi dangerous and purhapps unlawfull pleazures, if only for a season. In time, and often when two lait, they find out that after all, the rite way is not onley better, but in reality eesier, than the rong, and that it is that alone witch brings trew hapiness.

DICTATION.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, 30 minutes, from 11.30 a.m. to noon.

Value—50.

The Mining Operations in the Yukon Territory for the Year 1907-1908.

During the last year much grouping has been done whereby a large number of placer mining claims are being operated with one plant. Although the number of operations has decreased, the scale of the work has materially increased. You will notice, in another part of this report, that there are 22 separate operations conducted on the hills of Bonanza creek. This does not mean that there are only 22 claims in operation, but that each operation is a plant of large magnitude operating on a group of placer claims ranging from 10 to 100 in number.

This arrangement has been found necessary to work the many claims already worked by the placer mining methods at a profit. This practice has been general on all the large gold-bearing streams situated within the Dawson mining district.

The hydraulicing and dredging methods are the two large-scale methods of mining in vogue in this Territory. The former is applicable to hillside diggings, while the latter is confined to valleys and creek bottoms. As either of these large methods require large areas of ground to justify the installation of a large plant, it is obvious that its application is only feasible when a large number of placer mining claims can be grouped together.

SUMMARISING DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

(THIRD DIVISION.)

TORONTO, February 18, 1902.

The Honourable RICHARD W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.
Ottawa.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the question of Chinese and Japanese Immigration, in so far as it relates to the immigration of Chinese.

Every interest and industry has been considered, and with each chapter is quoted so much of the evidence relating thereto as was considered necessary to convey the purport of the whole.

In the head-note and summary of each chapter will be found a concise statement of the facts and findings relating to each subject-matter dealt with.

The evidence of course had to be all reviewed before reaching a decision in each case, and it was thought conducive to a full exposition of each subject-matter, that a condensed statement of the evidence upon which the findings were based should be quoted.

In the last chapter will be found a résumé of the whole and the conclusion at which the Commissioners have arrived. The head-note and summary of each chapter and the concluding chapter fully set forth the views of the Commissioners. In quoting

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the evidence especial care was taken to give the views of all parties who employ Chinese labour, or whose interests might possibly be affected by its exclusion.

I am pleased to say that the Commissioners were unanimous in the conclusion arrived at, as to the necessity of excluding further immigration of Chinese labourers.

That portion of the report relating to Japanese Immigration is well advanced, and will be completed at an early date.

R. C. CLUTE,
Chairman.

COMMISSIONS.

N. E. TASCHEREAU,
Deputy Governor General,
Canada.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern.

GREETING:

Whereas it appears from a report from Our Secretary of State that representations and statements have been made by the legislature and people of the province of British Columbia on the subject of Chinese and Japanese immigration into that province, as more fully set out in the Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, bearing date the twenty-first day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred, a copy of which is hereunto annexed;

And whereas we deem it expedient that inquiry under oath should be made with respect to the said statements and representations referred to in the said Order in Council hereunto annexed.

Now know ye that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do by these presents nominate, constitute and appoint Roger Conger Clute, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, one of our counsel learned in the law for the province of Ontario, Ralph Smith, of the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, Esquire, and Daniel James Munn, of the city of New Westminster, in said province of British Columbia, Esquire, to be our Commissioners for the purpose of investigating the said statements and representations so made as indicated in the Order of Our Governor General in Council hereunto annexed.

And We do hereby, under the authority of the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 114, intituled: "An Act respecting Inquiries Concerning Public Matters," confer upon you, Our said Commissioners, the power of summoning before you any witnesses and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and to produce such documents and things as you, Our said Commissioners, shall deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which you are hereby appointed to examine, inquire into and investigate. To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office, place and trust unto you, the said Roger Conger Clute, you the said Ralph Smith and you the said Daniel James Munn, together with the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments unto the said office, place and trust of right and by law appertaining during pleasure.

And we do hereby require and direct you to report to Our Secretary of State the result of your investigation, together with the evidence taken before you and any opinion you may see fit to express thereon.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Witness the Honourable Henri Elzear Taschereau, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin The Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and in the sixty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JOSEPH POPE,
Under Secretary of State.

EXTRACT from a report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on September 21, 1900.

On a memorandum dated September 3, 1900, from the Secretary of State, submitting that he has had under consideration the many representations made by the legislature and people of British Columbia on the subject of Chinese and Japanese immigration into that province to some of which he desires to call particular attention.

The minister observes that at a recent sitting of the Legislative Assembly of the province, a resolution was adopted declaring that the Chinese Immigration Act passed at the last session of the parliament of Canada, increasing the capitation tax from \$50 to \$100 is ineffective and inadequate to prevent Chinese immigration into Canada, and expressing the opinion that the only effective mode of dealing with the question of restricting Mongolian immigration into Canada would be by either increasing the amount of per capita tax to the sum of \$500, or by the passing of an Act based on the lines of the Natal Act, known as the 'Immigration Restriction Act of 1897.'

That in the month of May last (1900) two numerous signed petitions from the residents of British Columbia to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, were received, representing that between January 1 and April 1 of the present year (1900) 4,669 Japanese landed in Victoria and Vancouver, and that during the same period 1,325 Chinese landed in Victoria, making a total of nearly 6,000 within the short space of four months, and alleging that the result is 'that the province is flooded with an undesirable class of people non-assimilative and most detrimental to the wage-earning classes of the people of the province, and that this extensive immigration of Orientals is also a menace to the health of the community.'

That the petitioners assert that they are not unmindful of Imperial interests, and while expressing feelings of the greatest loyalty to those interests, they respectfully call attention to what they term a serious inroad upon the welfare of the people of the province and they ask that an Act may be passed prohibiting the immigration of the above-mentioned classes of the people of Canada.

That it has also been alleged in other communications on the subject that there was probability of a great disturbance to the economic conditions existing in the province and of grave injury being caused to the working classes by the large influx of labourers from China and Japan, as the standards of living of the masses of the people in those countries differ so widely from the standards prevailing in the province, thus enabling them to work for a much less wage.

That it is also urged that it is in the interest of the Empire that the Pacific Province of the Dominion should be occupied by a large and thoroughly British population rather than by one in which the number of aliens would form a large proportion.

The Minister also desires to call attention to the many Acts passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Province declaring that Chinese and Japanese persons shall not

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be allowed to find employment on works, the construction of which has been authorized or made possible of accomplishment by certain privileges or franchises granted by the Legislature, which Acts have been disallowed by reason of the discrimination including Japanese.

The Minister submits that owing to these representations made by the Legislature and people of British Columbia, the Right Honourable the Premier during the last session of the Parliament of Canada, when introducing the Bill authorizing the increase in the capitation tax on Chinese coming into the Dominion from \$50 to \$100, announced that the government had come to the conclusion that it would be wise at the present time to follow the course adopted by the Government of Canada in the year 1884, and have the complaints and statements referred to, investigated, the inquiry to include the question as to whether the Japanese should be treated as the Chinese were, and whether or not they present the same objectionable characteristics as were alleged against the Chinese and that a Royal Commission would be appointed to investigate and examine into the whole question, making a full report so that the views of the people of British Columbia might be placed before the Imperial authorities.

The Minister therefore recommends that a thorough and full investigation be made, under a Royal Commission, into the foregoing statements and representations, and that Roger C. Clute, of Toronto, Ralph Smith, of Vancouver, and Daniel J. Munn, of New Westminster, be appointed Commissioners for the purpose of such investigation, and that pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 114, Revised Statutes of Canada, entitled 'An Act respecting inquiries concerning public matters,' they as such Commissioners be given the full power of summoning witnesses and requiring them to give evidence on oath or on solemn affirmation, and to produce such documents and papers as they may deem requisite.

The Minister further recommends that reasonable advance be made to the Commissioners to cover living and travelling expenses, that F. J. Dean, of Kamloops, be appointed secretary to the Commission, and that for the purpose of taking such evidence they be authorized to employ a stenographer to take down the evidence, whose remuneration shall be fixed by the Commissioners.

The committee submit the foregoing for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

TYPEWRITING.

NOTE.—Each extract, 1, 2, and 3, is to be written on a separate sheet.

1.

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

Mr. BELAND—by Mr. Talbot—asked:

1. What quantity of raw cotton has been imported from the United States during the years 1905, 1906 and 1907, respectively?
2. What value in money do such importations represent?
3. What quantity of the same product has been imported from other countries during the same three years?

Hon. Wm. PATERSON (Minister of Customs). The quantity and value of raw cotton imported from the United States and other countries during the undermentioned fiscal year have been as follows:

Fiscal Years.	United States.		Other Countries.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
1905	56,110,370	\$5,550,032	572,305	\$67,012
1906	67,743,738	7,596,729	257,309	29,900
1907	72,145,508	7,822,401	234,970	29,620

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EXPORTS OF PULP WOOD.

Mr. BELAND—by Mr. Talbot—asked:

1. What quantity, in cords, of pulp wood has been exported to the United States during the fiscal years 1905, 1906 and 1907, respectively?

2. What value in money do such exportations represent for each of these years?

Hon. WM. PATERSON (Minister of Customs):

The quantity and value of pulp wood exported to the United States during the undermentioned fiscal years have been as follows:

Years.	Cords.	Value.
1905.....	593,624	\$2,600,814
1906.....	614,286	2,649,106
1907	628,744	2,748,909

2.

Mr. H. B. AMES (St. Antoine, Montreal). Mr. Speaker, we on this side of the House yield not a whit to the hon. minister (Mr. Brodeur), who has just sat down, or to those who are associated with him, in admitting the desirability of maintaining the friendliest commercial relations possible with that country of the old world with which so many Canadians have ties of blood and affection. Whether success has or has not attended the efforts of the minister in seeking that object, we all agree that the object is one which should be sought. And we would all be willing, I think, to congratulate the minister and the government in so far as success may have attended their efforts. There was no need of the minister, it seems to me, attempting to excuse—almost apologize for—the government in having turned first to France in an attempt to bring into effect this intermediate tariff, which was adopted last session, we understand, for purposes of negotiation. It was natural and right that France should be the first country selected with which to endeavour to make a treaty. The sentimental considerations which bind a large part of the people of this country to Old France are, I think, respected by all Canadians, even those who may not have the same reasons for sharing them.

3.

PAIRS:

Ministerial.

Opposition.

Messieurs.

Telford,
Parmelee,
Wright (Renfrew),
Beland,
Carrier,
Savoie,
Brown,
Tobin,
Metcalf,
McColl,
Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.),
Borden (Sir Frederick).

Tisdale,
Worthington,
Lewis,
Elson,
Osler,
Jackson (Elgin),
Bennett,
Hughes (Victoria),
Cockshutt,
Ward,
Wright (Muskoka),
McLaren.

COPYING OF MANUSCRIPTS.

Value=100.

N.B.—The object of the following exercises is to make a clean copy of the manuscript handed to candidates with the present sheet of paper. Candidates must first carefully read the text, in order to grasp well its meaning, and then to include in the copy, in places indicated, the marginal notes, references, &c.

III.—PAPERS SET AT AN INTERIM COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS IN THE SECOND DIVISION HELD AT OTTAWA, MARCH, 1909.

Second Division.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

1.—A letter is received by the Deputy Minister of Justice inquiring as to the following points:—

Is there much variety or contrast observable amongst those who are committed to the Canadian penitentiaries? Does imprisonment appear to have an injurious or beneficial effect upon prisoners? What is the outlook for the reformation of the criminal?

Write a reply to this letter bringing out the following points:—

A strong, wholesome discipline develops self-control. Prisoners, especially those committed for a first offence, are often not true criminals; habitual criminals result from weakness of character, failure to succeed after a term of imprisonment, ostracism by respectable people of those once imprisoned. Many criminals are abnormal both physically and mentally, and are lacking in natural self-control and responsibility.

2. Analyze and make a synopsis of the attached correspondence, which will give in a clear and concise form the important points in it. Candidates are requested to give attention to spelling, writing, punctuation, grammar, and style.

SUMMARISING DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE

(SECOND DIVISION.)

THE ST. ALBAN'S AFFAIR.

(Copy)

Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.

No. 162.

QUEBEC, October 27, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that on the morning of Thursday, the 20th instant, I received a telegram, dated the previous day, from Mr. Gregory Smith, Governor of the State of Vermont, of which I enclose a copy, marked A, informing me that a party of armed men from the province of Canada had invaded the State, robbed the banks of St. Albans, and committed other depredations. As no mention of this outrage appeared in any of the morning papers of the 20th, I was at first inclined to doubt the authenticity of the telegram, and therefore addressed to the Governor of Vermont the telegram, copy (B) enclosed.

I, at the same time, caused a telegram to be addressed to Mr. Coursol, Police Magistrate at Montreal, desiring him to proceed immediately to the frontier with a force of police, and to assist in the arrest of the perpetrators of this outrage, if they should make their appearance on Canadian soil.

I also telegraphed to the lieutenant general commanding, requesting him to give directions to the military quartered at St. Johns to hold themselves in readiness to co-operate with Mr. Coursol and the police, should any necessity for their services arise, which request was at once complied with by Sir W. F. Williams. Shortly after I had taken these steps, a telegram was received from Mr. Coursol by the Attorney

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General informing him that he had been applied to for assistance in the detection and arrest of the perpetrators of the outrage by some of the inhabitants of St. Albans, and that he had sent with them a force of police for that purpose and very shortly after a telegram arrived from the same officer, announcing that several of the persons engaged in the attack on St. Albans, had been arrested, and a large amount of the money stolen from the banks had been recovered.

On receiving this information, I sent the Governor of Vermont the telegram (copy enclosed marked C).

The steps adopted by the police authorities were successful, and thirteen of the parties concerned in the attack on St. Albans have been arrested, and are now in custody in Canada; a large amount of the money stolen from the banks has also been recovered. I received on the 21st from the Governor of Vermont, the telegram (copy enclosed, marked D).

Preliminary investigation, preparatory to a formal demand for the extradition of the prisoners is being held at St. Johns, where the captured men are in confinement, and I have been notified by telegraph from Her Majesty's representative at Washington, that an application for the delivery of these men to the authorities of the United States is now on its way from thence. I am happy to be able to say that there is no reason to believe that any British subject has been in any way a participator in the affair. I enclose extracts from several newspapers which I think give a fair account of the translations. I enclose a letter copied from the *Evening Telegraph*, of Montreal, and addressed to the editor of that paper, by a Mr. Bennett H. Young, one of the persons in custody, from which you will observe that he asserts that the enterprise was engaged in with the consent and under the authority of the President of the so-called Confederate States of America, and that the perpetrators are commanding officers of those states.

As far as I have been able to learn, no sympathy with the persons engaged in this outrage has been expressed in Canada, and the Press throughout the province unanimously denounce the attack upon a peaceful and unarmed community. I have deferred, until to-day, making any official report of this transaction, in the hope that I might thereby be enabled to give it more in detail, and with greater accuracy. I shall not fail to keep you informed of the results of the investigation which is now being held at St. Johns, before Mr. Coursol, and I hope the steps which I have felt it my duty to take in the matter will meet your approval.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) MONCK.

The Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell.

(A)

To the Governor General.

A party of raiders from the province of Canada have invaded this State, have robbed all the banks in St. Albans, killed several citizens and are plundering and destroying property.

(Signed) J. GREGORY SMITH,
Governor of Vermont.

Received in Quebec, Oct. 19.

By Governor General, Oct. 20.

(B)

To the Governor of Vermont, U.S., Montpelier.

I have this morning received a telegram purporting to be signed by you, in these terms: "A party of raiders from the province of Canada have invaded this State, have

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robbed all the banks in St. Albans, killed several citizens and are plundering and destroying property." Is this genuine? I have given directions that measures shall be at once adopted for the arrest of the offenders, if they should return to Canada. You may rely on cordial co-operation and assistance from this Government. Answer immediately.

(Signed) MONCK.

Quebec, October 20, 1864.

(C)

To the Governor of Vermont, Montpelier.

Since my last telegram I have received official reports from my own officers confirming the statement in your message of yesterday. Measures have been adopted to give your officers every assistance in the detection and arrest of the raiders, if they should appear in Canada. I have just learned by telegraph that six of the robbers, with a large amount of money, have been arrested this morning at St. Anne's Bridge.

(Signed) MONCK.

Quebec, October 20, 1864.

From the Governor of Vermont; received Oct. 21, from Montpelier.

Have just received advices, informing me that strong efforts are being made by the parties arrested in your province, to hasten their trial before a magistrate, before time can be given to prepare the proper and necessary evidence. It is reported that the trial is set for Saturday (to-morrow). I would respectfully urge your interference, so far as it can consistently be given, to delay the trials and to give all proper opportunity to furnish evidence, and I would also request your influence to secure such trial before an able and impartial judge. Please communicate to me your views by telegraph to St. Albans. I am informed that the parties under arrest, having plenty of money, have employed the best counsel.

(Signed) J. GREGORY SMITH,
Governor of Vermont.

To the Governor of Vermont, St. Albans.

Your telegram has been received. You need entertain no apprehension that the law will not be impartially administered. An able magistrate, Judge Coursol of Montreal, has charge of the case.

Quebec, Oct. 21, 1864.

(Signed) MONCK.

From the Governor of Vermont:—received Oct 21, from Montpelier.

Your first telegram, acknowledging receipt of mine, with your last, were received at the same moment last evening. Have also received advices of the active aid directed by you in arresting the raiders. From the latest official reports, I learn that the raiders to the number of 20 or 30, well armed, entered the village of St. Albans, robbed the three banks to the amount of over \$200,000; stole horses sufficient for the use of each man, fired indiscriminately upon the citizens, unarmed, wounding three, one mortally; set fire to one of the hotels, and immediately started for your province, all being accomplished within the space of about 45 minutes. A company of volunteers, from among our citizens, numbering about fifty, organized as quickly as possible, and

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started in pursuit, pursuing them into Canada. Please accept my hearty thanks for your expressions of consideration in our efforts to recover the plunder and bring offenders to justice.

(Signed) J. GREGORY SMITH,
Governor of Vermont.

(Copy.) *Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 179.

November 19, 1864.

SIR,—Referring to my despatch (No. 162) of Oct. 27, I have the honour to report to you that persons answering to the following names were arrested by the Canadian authorities, on the evidence of United States citizens, for having taken part in the attacks on the banks at St. Albans, Vermont:—

Samuel Eugene Lackey, Squire Turner Travis, Alexander Pope Bruce, Charles Swazer, George Scott, Bennett H. Young, Caleb McDowall Wallace, James Alex. Doty, Joseph McGroesty, Samuel Simpson Gregg, Dudley Moore, Thomas Bronsden Collins, Marcus Spurr, William H. Hutchinson.

The preliminary inquiry to enable me to issue warrants for the extradition of these persons, has commenced at St. Johns, but subsequently the prisoners, for the convenience and by the consent of all the parties concerned, were removed to Montreal, where they are now in custody, and where the examination proceeded till Wednesday, November 16, when, on the application of the prisoners' counsel, the magistrate granted an adjournment until December 13, to enable the prisoners to bring forward material evidence.

I have the honour to transmit, for your information, copies of all the depositions and statements made in the case, which have been forwarded to me by the magistrate.

An application has been made by the government of the United States for the extradition of these men on a charge of murder and robbery, but I am not empowered to issue my warrant for that purpose until they shall have been fully committed by the magistrate. At present you will observe that they are held in custody on remand only.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MONCK.

The Rt. Honble. E. Cardwell.

(Copy.) *Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 196.

QUEBEC, December 15, 1864.

No. 162, 27th Oct.	report that the prisoners who had been arrested for having taken
187 30th "	part in the late attack on St. Albans, in the State of Vermont, and
193 28th "	to whom a month's time to procure evidence had been allowed, were
194 19th Nov.	discharged at Montreal on Tuesday last, the 13th inst., by the
195 20th "	police magistrate Mr. Coursol on the ground that he had no juris-
	diction to hear the case.

I enclose a number of the *Montreal Gazette*, containing the judgment of Mr. Coursol on the question.

It appears that by the Imperial Statute passed to give effect to the treaty of extradition with the United States, 6 & 7 Vic. Cap. 76, it is enacted in the 5th sec. that "if by any law or ordinance to be hereafter made by the local legislature of any British colony or possession abroad provision shall be made for carrying into complete effect within such colony or possession, the objects of this present Act, by the substitution of some other enactment in lieu thereof, then it shall be competent to Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, (if to Her Majesty in Council it should seem meet,

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but not otherwise) to suspend the operation within any such colony or possession, of this present Act, so long as such substituted enactment shall continue in force there, and no longer."

The Provincial Act, to give effect to the treaty (Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Cap. 89) was passed on the 30th May, 1849, and by an order of the Queen in Council, dated January 8, 1850, the operation of the Imperial Act of Canada was suspended in favour of the substituted provincial statute. In 1861, an Act was passed in the Canadian Parliament repealing certain clauses of the first provincial Act, and substituting other provisions in their stead.

This amending Act by an order of the Queen in Council, dated October 11, 1861, was *left to its operation*.

The argument of the counsel for the prisoners, which was adopted by Mr. Coursol, was that the repeal of the portion of the substituted provincial Act, by the amending statute of 1861 annulled the suspension of the Imperial Act, and that that law not having been duly suspended in favour of the amending Act, the proceedings should have been taken under the provisions of the Imperial Act.

I have been advised that the decision of Mr. Coursol is not well founded in law, and fresh warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the discharged prisoners, but I have thought it right also to issue my warrants under the Imperial statute, so that if Mr. Coursol's decision shall be upheld, proceedings may, in that event, be taken under the Imperial Act.

I venture to suggest that the opinion of the Law Officers in England should be taken as to the propriety of passing an order in council suspending the Imperial Act in favour of the combined provisions of the two Canadian Statutes, and so putting the question to rest, at all events in reference to future cases.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MONCK.

The Rt. Honble. E. Cardwell.

(Copy.)

Lord Monck to the Secretary of State.

No. 206.

QUEBEC, December 24, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that five out of the thirteen persons concerned in the late attack on St. Albans, in the State of Vermont, on whose discharge I addressed you in my despatch, No. 196, of December 15, have been rearrested under warrants issued for their apprehension by a judge of one of the superior courts.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MONCK.

Secretary of State.

(Copy.)

Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.

No. 209.

QUEBEC, December 30, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, (No. 98,) of the 9th inst., respecting the recent attack on St. Albans, suggesting that if the proper legal tribunals should decide that the persons in custody for that outrage have not been guilty of any offence for which they can be delivered up to the government of the United States, I should consult my legal advisers as to whether the facts disclosed on their examinations do not establish an offence against the Sovereignty of the Queen, punishable by the laws of Canada.

I have the honour, in reply, to state that at a very early stage of the proceedings I consulted the Law Officers verbally on this point, and the opinion they always

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expressed to me was that no evidence had been given which would enable them to proceed against the prisoners on the grounds alluded to.

I have requested them again to read over the depositions with a view to your suggestion, and I have now the honour to transmit to you a copy of their written opinion on this question.

I may add that owing to the decision of the police magistrate, on a technical point, by means of which the prisoners were discharged before they went into the evidence to support their own views in the matter, the Law Officers have had before them up to this time only the case for the prosecution. I have already informed you that five of the prisoners have been rearrested, and are now undergoing examinations before judges of the Superior Court at Montreal, and it may be that in the evidence for the defence some facts may be elicited which will show that they have rendered themselves liable to punishment under the laws of Canada.

I will not fail to watch the case closely, and to inform you from time to time of the facts disclosed on the examination.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MONCK.

The Rt. Honourable E. Cardwell.

(Copy.)—Report from Solicitor-Gen. Langevin and Atty.-Gen. Cartier Enclosure in Lord Monck's Despatch No. 209, December 30, 1864.

LAW DEPARTMENT, (L.C.)

QUEBEC, December 29, 1864.

The undersigned has the honour to report:

That he has carefully examined the evidence adduced in the case of the St. Albans raiders, before the judge of the Sessions of the Peace in the city of Montreal, but that he has failed to find in such evidence anything to justify the arrest of said parties for the violation of the neutrality law, or of any law of Canada.

(Signed) HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Solicitor General, L.C.

I concur in the above report.

(Signed) GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Atty. General, L.C.

(Copy.) Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.

No. 214.

QUEBEC, December 31, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, (No. 101) of December 16.

I have already in my despatch (No. 209) of yesterday's date, stated to you the steps which I have taken with respect to ulterior proceedings against the persons accused of participation in the late attack on St. Albans, Vermont, and transmitted to you the opinion of the law officers of Lower Canada on the subject.

I have also informed you in my despatch (confidential) of November 10, of the measures which my advisers have determined, with my full sanction, to lay before Parliament at its meeting on January 19, and for the adoption of which the facts of the present case appear to me to furnish a strong additional argument.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MONCK.

The Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell.

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CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, December 19, 1864.

I recommend that a reward of \$200 be offered to any person or persons who will give such information as to lead to the discovery and apprehension of any one and each of the offenders at St. Albans, against whom a warrant has already issued.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Atty.-Genl., L.C.

J. A. Macdonald.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on December 2, 1864.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Attorney General for Lower Canada, the Committee advise that a reward of two hundred dollars, (\$200) be offered to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the discovery and apprehension of any one and each of the offenders at St. Albans, in the State of Vermont, against whom a warrant has already issued and that a Proclamation issue accordingly.

(Certified)

WM. H. LEE,

C. E. C.

To the Honourable.

The Provincial Secretary.

&c.

&c.

&c.

ARITHMETIC.

N.B.—The work of each question must be given in full; no marks will be given for answers only. No marks will be given for answers to questions 1, 2 and 3 that are not absolutely correct.

Values.

- 8 1. Add together 8695487, 9287968, 5798976, 9847897, 8798678, 9876989, 9897689, 8987968, 8899798, 8878989, 7988976, 6979899, 6898768, 7898968, 8976897.
- 8 2. Multiply 876795896878 by 7509086.
- 8 3. Divide $8\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{7}{7}$ of $5\frac{1}{4} + 6\frac{6}{35} \div 4\frac{8}{25}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ of $7\frac{3}{7} - 11\frac{1}{5} \div 6\frac{8}{15}$.
- 9 4. A gallon of water weighs 10 lb.; a cubic foot of ice weighs 918 ounces. How many gallons of water would be produced by the melting of a rectangular block of ice 37 ft. long by 28 ft. wide by 7 ft. thick?
10. 5. Of two watches, one loses 5 seconds and the other gains 4 seconds in 12 hours. They are both right on Monday at 5 p.m., when will one be 5 minutes ahead of the other and what time will each then show?
- 12 6. If 5 lb. of tea cost as much as 8 lb. of coffee, and 9 lb. of coffee cost as much as 35 lb. of sugar, and a pound of tea, a pound of coffee and a pound of sugar together cost \$1.00, find the price per pound of each.
- 12 7. Find the cost of making a road half-a-mile long, 36 ft. wide; the soil being first excavated to a depth of one foot at a cost of 25 cents per cubic yard, rubble being then laid in 10 inches deep at a cost of 36 cents per cubic yard, and 4 inches of gravel at 81 cents per cubic yard being laid on top, and the whole consolidated by a steam-roller at a cost of 7 cents per square yard.
- 12 8. What principal would amount to \$16,913 in two years at 5 per cent interest compounded half-yearly (2 per cent per half year)?
- 10 9. If 3 per cent debentures are at 92 $\frac{3}{8}$, what sum of money must be invested in them to bring an income of \$2,792 a year? If the purchaser after-

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- 12 wards sells out at 94 and invests the proceeds so as to produce $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, what change will take place in his income? (No brokerage to be reckoned.)

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Only six questions to be answered.

1. Describe the plan of the Canterbury Tales. What are the principal features in Chaucer's representation of the Knight, the Clerk of Oxenford, the Franklin? What do you consider the significant points of difference between the student of the fourteenth century and the student of our time?

2. Give the substance of one of Bacon's Essays. Add an appreciation of his line of thought, noticing how far it agrees or disagrees with the point of view of to-day. Write a note on the style of the Essays.

3. Give a brief outline of the development of the English drama up to Shakespeare's time, noticing particularly the character of the mediæval religious drama and the work of Marlowe.

4. How does the Shakespearean drama differ from the Classical drama in its constructive methods and range of treatment? Note particularly the following points:—(1) the mingling of tragic and comic tones; (2) the complication of the plot; (3) the manner in which character contributes to the catastrophe; illustrate your remarks from any two of the plays: Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, Lear, Julius Cæsar.

5. What are the chief merits and defects of the poetry of the school of Pope? Make your answer definite by means of quotation or reference to particular poems.

6. What were the conditions that encouraged the writing of the periodical essay in the eighteenth century? Give a brief analysis of the style and range of thought of one of the following writers: Swift, Steele, Addison.

7. Give and discuss Macaulay's judgment of Dr. Johnson, first, as a writer; second, as a man. What are the characteristic weaknesses in Macaulay's analysis of character? Give an estimate of his style.

8. Explain the part played in the formation of a new school of poetry by Cowper or by Wordsworth. In either case state as precisely as you can what is new in the style and thought of the poet.

9. Show the relation of literature to the social and moral character of the period in connection with any two of the following names:—Spenser, Milton, Dryden, Wycherly, Dr. Johnson.

GERMAN.

1. Translate:—

V. *Tellheim*. Mache nicht, dasz ich etwas Unrechtes von dir denken musz, Werner! Ich habe es nicht gern gehört, was mir Just gesagt hat. Du hast dein gut verkauft und willst wieder herumschwärmen. Lasz mich nicht von dir glauben, dasz du nicht sowohl das Metier, als die wilde, liederliche Lebensart liebst, die unglücklicherweise damit verbunden ist. Man musz Soldat sein für sein Land, oder aus Liebe zur Sache, für die gefochten wird. Ohne Absicht heute hier, morgen da dienen, heiszt wie ein Fleischerknecht reisen, weiter nichts.

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Werner. Nun, ja doch, Herr Major; ich will Ihnen folgen. Sie wissen besser, was sich gehört. Ich will bei Ihnen bleiben. Aber, lieber Major, nehmen Sie doch auch derweile mein Geld. Heut' oder morgen musz Ihre Sache aus sein. Sie müssen Geld die Menge bekommen. Sie sollen mir es sodann mit Interessen wiedergeben. Ich tu' es ja nur der Interessen wegen.

2. Translate:—

Von dem Dome
Schwer und bang
Tönt die Glocke
Grabgesang.
Ernst begleiten ihre Trauerschläge
Einen Wanderer auf dem letzten Wege.
Ach! die Gattin ist's, die teure.
Ach! es ist die treue Mutter,
Die der schwarze Fürst der Schatten
Wegführt aus dem Arm des Gatten,
Aus der zarten Kinder Schar,
Die sie blühend ihm gebar,
Die sie an der treuen Brust
Wachsen sah mit Mutterlust—
Ach! des Hauses zarte Bande
Sind gelöst auf immer dar;
Denn sie wohnt in Schattenlande,
Die des Hauses Mutter war.

3. Write a letter in German on any subject.

GEOLOGY.

(The candidate is expected to answer any six of these questions, but no more.)

1. Give an account of the work of running water as a geological agent, showing how it erodes, transports and deposits materials. How are lakes and falls related to rivers? Are they found in old river systems? If not, why not?

2. What evidences are there of changes of level of the land as shown in the east and west of Canada? How are earthquakes related to such changes? What causes can you assign for these earth movements?

3. Describe stratification, and show how strata are formed. What is meant by 'dip' and 'strike'? Give diagrams in illustration and mention Canadian examples.

4. What is meant by 'dikes,' batholiths' and 'laccolithic sills.' Mention regions where these occur, and name the rocks which form them. Give sketches in illustration.

5. Where does the Huronian come in geological classification? Give some localities where it occurs. Describe the common rocks of the Huronian, showing their origin, their present condition and attitude, and the ores which they contain.

6. Mention the common rocks of the Carboniferous, showing how coal seams occur. Describe and sketch some characteristic coal plants. Outline the distribution of Carboniferous coal in North America.

7. Where are Cenozoic (or Tertiary) rocks found in Canada? Mention typical animals of the Cenozoic, showing their relation to modern forms. Outline the descent of the horse.

8. Show the origin of boulder clay, and point out the effects of this deposit in Canada. How much of Canada was covered by ice sheets? What causes can you suggest for their formation?

LATIN.

1. Translate into English any three of the following extracts:

(a) Adherbal ubi intellexit eo rem processisse ut regnum aut relinquendum esset aut armis retinendum, necessario copias parat, et Iugurthae obvius procedit. Interim haud longe a mari prope Cirtam oppidum utriusque exercitus consedit et quia dici extremum erat, proelium non inceptum. Sed ubi plerumque noctis processit, obscuro etiamtum lumine milites Iugurthini signo dato castra hostium invadunt: semisomnos partim, alios arma sumentes fugant funduntque: Adherbal cum paucis equitibus Cirtam profugit et ni multitudo togatorum fuisset quae Numidas insequentes moenibus prohibuit, uno die inter duos reges coeptum atque patratum bellum foret. Igitur Iugurtha oppidum circumscedit, vineis turribusque et machinis omnium generum expugnare aggreditur, maxime festinans tempus legatorum antecapere quos ante proelium factum ab Adherbale Romam missos audiverat.

(b) Itaque cum multis ex rebus intelligi potest maiores nostros non modo armis plus quam ceteras nationes verum etiam consilio sapientiaque potuisse; tum ex hac re vel maxime quod in impios singulare supplicium invenerunt. Qua in re quantum prudentia praestiterint iis qui apud ceteros sapientissimi fuisse dicuntur, considerate. Prudentissima civitas Atheniensium, dum ea rerum potita est, fuisse traditur. Eius porro civitatis sapientissimum Solonem dicunt fuisse, eum qui leges quibus hodie quoque utuntur scripserit. Is cum interrogaretur cur nullum supplicium constitueret in eum qui parentum necasset, respondit se id neminem facturum putasse. Sapienter fecisse dicitur cum de eo nihil sanxerit quod antea commissum non erat, ne non tam prohibere quam admonere videretur. Quanto maiores nostri sapientius qui cum intellegerent nihil esse tam sanctum quod non aliquando violaret audacia, supplicium in parricidas singulare excogitaverunt, ut quos natura ipsa retinere in officio non potuisset ii magnitudine poenae maleficio summoventur. Insui voluerunt in euleum vivos atque in flumen deiici.

(c) Cogito mecum quam multi corpora exerceant, ingenia quam pauci; quantus ad spectaculum lusorium fiat concursus quanta sit circa artes bonas solitudo quam imbecilli animo sint quorum lacertos umerosque miramur. Illud maxime revolve mecum: si corpus perduci exercitatione ad hanc patientiam potest qua et pugnos pariter et calces non unius hominis ferat, qua solem ardentissimum in ferventissimo pulvere sustinens aliquis et sanguine suo madens diem ducat; quanto facilius animus corroborari possit ut fortunae ictus invictus excepiat, ut proiectus, ut conculcatus exsurgat. Corpus enim multis eget rebus ut valeat: animus ex se crescit, se ipse alit, se exercet. Illis multo cibo, multa potione opus est, multo oleo, longa denique opera: tibi continget virtus sine apparatu sine impensa. Quicquid facere te potest bonum, tecum est. Quid tibi opus, ut sis bonus. Velle.

(d) Iamque pedens referens casus evaserat omnes.

Redditaque Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras,
Pone sequens—namque hanc dederat Proserpina legem—
Cum subita incantum dementia cepit amantem,
Ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes:
Restitit, Eurydicenque suam, jam luce sub ipsa,
Immemor heu, victusque animi respexit. Ibi omnis
Effusus labor, atque inmitis rupta tyranni
Foedera, terque fragor stagnis auditus Avernis.
Illa, Quis et me, inquit miseram et te perdidit, Orphea,
Quis tantus furor? Eu iterum crudelia retro
Fata vocant, conditque natantia lumina somnus,
Iamque vale: feror ingenti circumdata nocte
Invalidasque tibi tendens, heu non tua, palmas.

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II. Translate into Latin:

(a) I fear he will take the city by storm.

(b) He asked them what they had seen.

(c) O that you would do what you have undertaken to do.

(d) We did not prevent them from defending their country.

(e) I do not doubt that the Romans were a great people.

(f) He declared that he would have come to our rescue if he had known that we were in any danger.

(g) After their army had been defeated, the citizens surrendered in order that they might not suffer a worse fate.

(h) We are told that Scipio Africanus, on one occasion had an interview at Ephesus with Hannibal whom he had defeated in the famous battle of Zama. To Scipio's question whom he considered the greatest general of history, the Carthaginian replied:—'Alexander the Great, because with a small band of soldiers he conquered countless hosts and traversed the most distant regions which no Greek had ever hoped to visit.' When questioned whom he would put second, he said that Pyrrhus had been the first to measure camps, and that no one had ever surpassed him in the taking of strong places, or in the disposition of his forces; and besides he had possessed the art of winning men's minds to such an extent that even Italian peoples preferred to be subject to a foreigner like him rather than to the Roman people who had long been supreme in that country. When Scipio went on to ask him finally whom he put third, he said without hesitation, 'Myself.' The other smiled and asked, 'What would you have said if you had beaten me?' 'In that case,' he replied, 'I would have put myself at the top of the list before Alexander or Pyrrhus or any one else.'

Values

ALGEBRA.

6 I. If $x = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$ and $y = \frac{(a+b-c)(c+a-b)}{(b+c-a)(a+b+c)}$ prove that $(x+1)(y+1) = 2$

6 II. If $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{2}{c}$ show that $\frac{1}{c-a} + \frac{1}{c-b} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$

10 III. Simplify $\frac{1}{a(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{1}{b(b-a)(b-c)} + \frac{1}{c(c-a)(c-b)}$

6 IV. Show that $\frac{a}{x-a} + \frac{b}{x-b}$ has the same value when $x = (a+b)$ and when $x = ab(a+b) \div (a^2 + b^2)$.

8 V. Solve the equations,—

$$(1) \quad \frac{2}{3} \left(x - \frac{3}{2} \right) - \frac{3}{4} \left(x - \frac{4}{3} \right) + \frac{4}{5} \left(x - \frac{5}{4} \right) = 1 \frac{3}{20}$$

8 (2) $\frac{x+3}{x-1} - \frac{x-4}{6-x} = 2$

12 (3) $\begin{cases} 7x + 5y = 31xy, \\ 5x + 7y = 29xy. \end{cases}$

12 (4) $\begin{cases} x^2 + 3xy - 7 = 0, \\ xy + 3y^2 + 2 = 0. \end{cases}$

10 VI. Show that if $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$, then will $\frac{cex + aey + acz}{dfx + bfy + bdz} = \frac{a^2 + c^2 + e^2}{b^2 + d^2 + f^2}$

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- 10 VII. Show that the value of a proper fraction is diminished by subtracting any positive quantity less than the numerator, from both numerator and denominator.
- 12 VIII. When unity is added to both the numerator and the denominator of a certain fraction, the result is $\frac{3}{2}$, and when unity is subtracted from both numerator and denominator, the result is 2. Find the fraction.

HISTORY.

Only seven questions to be answered.

1. Give an account of the Spaniards in America after Christopher Columbus; discoverers and discoveries; the Conquest of Peru.
2. Outline the work of Tracy and Talon in Canada.
3. Give the plan of M. de la Galissonniere to protect the country against the English Colonies.
4. Describe the successive forms of government under the English régime in Canada to 1841, giving names, dates, and characteristic features of each.
5. Outline General's Brock's campaign against the American army, designated the *Army of the Centre*, in the war of 1812.
6. Explain the significance of the English Revolution (1689).
7. Sketch the career of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.
8. Compare Mirabeau and Robespierre as revolutionary leaders.
9. Estimate the causes that kept Canada British during the period of the American Revolutionary war.
10. Show why Confederation became necessary in Canada.

IV.—SPECIAL PAPERS SET AT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR POSITIONS OF TRANSLATOR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HELD AT OTTAWA, MARCH, 1909.

Examination for Translator in the Department of Agriculture.

SPECIAL HISTORY PAPER.

N.B.—Only seven questions to be answered; three of which must be selected from questions 1 to 5, two from questions 6 to 8, and two from questions 9 to 12.

1. Describe the Régime of the Companies, giving the names of those which were organized for colonizing New France, the names of the principal associates. Give also the powers and obligations and describe the chief work of the Companies.
2. Discuss the antecedents and consequences of the Quebec Act.
3. Give the chief terms of the Ashburton Treaty. In what way did they affect Canada?
4. Describe the state of Canada during Lord Elgin's administration.
5. What were the principal features of the Confederation Act?
6. Distinguish between the royal colonies and the chartered colonies.
7. Give the principal terms of the Treaty of Utrecht, and its date.

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8. Give an account of the Loyalists prior to their settlement in Canada.
9. Sketch the career of Richelieu.
10. Outline the establishment of the Hudson Bay Company. Enumerate the expeditions arranged by the English Government for the discovery of the territories in the vicinity of Hudson Bay.
11. What were the causes of the Seven Years' War. Give the chief events of the war in America, and the terms of the treaty of peace as relating to New France.
12. State in what way the government of France settled the claims of the French Canadian colonists after the Treaty of 1763.

SPECIAL GEOGRAPHY PAPERS.

1. Draw an outline map of the Dominion of Canada, specifying (1) the boundary line between Canada and the United States; (2) the course of one river flowing into the Pacific, one into the Arctic, two into Hudson Bay and three into the Atlantic; (3) the canoe route of the North-West traders from Montreal to Red River via the Ottawa, Lake Nipissing, French River, Georgian Bay, Lake Superior, Rainy Lake, Rainy River, Lake of the Woods, Winnipeg River and Lake Winnipeg.
2. Place the following cities:—Calgary, Charlottetown, Halifax, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, Sherbrooke, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria and Winnipeg—(a) In order from East to West; (b) In order from North to South. Give also approximately the latitude of the most northerly one and the most southerly one.
3. What principal tributaries does the St. Lawrence River receive between Quebec and Montreal? Distinguish those flowing from the North from those flowing from the South and place in order from East to West.
4. Name the counties of the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick which border on the United States.
5. Mention ten places in the Dominion of Canada, exclusive of Quebec, to which some special historic interest attaches, briefly indicating in each the incident or event you have in mind.
6. Give the earlier names of the following:—Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Annapolis, Bay of Fundy, Richelieu River, Kingston.
7. Into what waters do the following rivers discharge:—St. Croix, Miramichi, Metapedia, Trent, Thames, Maitland, Nipigon, Red River, Saskatchewan, Fraser, Peace?
8. What the boundaries of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan?
9. Name the principal seaports (a) on the west coast of France; (b) on the west and south coast of England.
10. Name the chief lines of communication by water routes between Quebec and Ontario and the adjoining States.

V.—SPECIAL PAPERS SET AT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR TWO POSITIONS AS DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES, HELD AT OTTAWA, MARCH, 1909.

Department of Mines.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

(Examination paper No. 1, for Draughtsmen.)

1. MAP CONSTRUCTION—

The accompanying plan No. 1 contains part of a micrometer and compass survey plotted on approximately the scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, the correct position of the points A, B, C, D and E being given by their respective latitudes and longitudes. A reduction and adjustment of that survey is required to be made onto the tracing No. 2, which is a geographical projection of the same area on the scale of 4 miles to 1 inch. A linear scale of 4 miles to 1 inch is also required to be drawn on the construction sheet.

The reductions may be made by the method of proportional squares or by means of pantagraph.

The compilation is to be inked in, and all the operation lines, etc., left on the paper.

2. MAP DRAWING—

Draw a copy on tracing cloth or tracing paper of the portion outlined in red of the accompanying Geological Survey map No. 842.

(Examination paper No. 2 for Draughtsmen.)

1. Plot, firstly by protractor, and secondly by latitudes and departures, the accompanying field notes of survey, on the scale of 2 miles to the inch.
2. In the triangle A, B, C, the side $AB = 15$ chains and 30 links; the angle $A = 28^\circ 48'$, and the angle $B = 105^\circ 08'$. Calculate the side A. C.
3. Reduce the following expression by logarithms:—

0.432964

0.6580

VI.—SPECIAL PAPERS SET FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR POSITION OF CLERK IN PURCHASING AND CONTRACT BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, HELD AT OTTAWA, MARCH, 1909.

Marine and Fisheries Department.

CLERK IN PURCHASING AND CONTRACT BRANCH.

CORRESPONDENCE.

1. Draft a letter asking for quotations on 2,000 sq. ft. patent roofing. Terms F.O.B. cars point of delivery. Delivery required within fifteen days of placing of order.
2. Draft a reply from an imaginary firm to the above.

OFFICE METHODS.

3. Submit a draft form of purchase order suitable for use in Canada and foreign countries.
4. Outline briefly an office system whereby a Purchasing Agent may keep in touch with market fluctuations, and preserve for future reference a record of prevailing prices month to month.
5. Outline briefly some system of checking invoices which will enable the immediate detection of a duplicate.

BUYING AND SELLING GOODS.

6. What is the advantage, or otherwise, of buying F.O.B. point of delivery?
7. State what you would consider fair and reasonable wholesale and retail prices to pay for the following:—
 - Tracing cloth, 24" wide.
 - Steel band chains, 100 ft., in wind-up cases.
 - Metallic tapes, 50 ft., in cases.
 - Wye level 18" telescope, American Pat.
 - Bar iron (base price).
 - Steel plate, $\frac{1}{4}$ ".
 - Wire nails.
 - Best manila rope.
8. How would you buy $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wire rope, by lb. or by ft.
9. What is the approximate cost of plain castings of following materials?
 - Good cast iron, per lb.
 - Brass, per lb.
 - Malleable iron, per lb.
10. What is the approximate cost of steel for the following purposes?
 - Rock drilling, per lb.
 - Lathe tools, per lb.
 - High speed, per lb.

- ### READING AND MEASURING PLANS.

1. Borrowed \$2,000.00 from bank to expend on building.
2. Gave demand note for \$5,000.00 to cover this as well as amount already borrowed on demand note.
3. Issued cheques on bank in payment of accounts as follows:— James Robertson Co., Ltd., \$500.00; Thos. Davidson Co., Ltd., \$300.00; Thos. Birkett & Son Co., Ltd., \$200.00; The Peck Rolling Mills, Ltd., \$600.0. (Treat these accounts as one under the heading "Accounts Payable.")
4. Accepted and paid sight draft drawn by The Peck Rolling Mills, Ltd., for \$400.00.
5. Discounted notes valued at \$850.00 on which the discount charged by the bank was \$12.50.
6. Paid drafts on 1907 a/c for \$4,600.00.
7. Purchased goods from above-named firms amounting to \$3,200.
8. Purchased goods during the year amounting to \$46,800.00.

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9. Accepted drafts on above firms to cover amount of goods valued at \$40,000.00 purchased during the year.

10. Paid drafts during the year amounting to \$35,000.00.

11. Sold goods on credit valued at \$50,000.00.

12. Sold goods for cash valued at \$10,000.00.

13. Received cash from customers, \$28,600.00.

14. Allowed discount to customers, \$600.00.

15. Received from sub-tenant for rent, \$400.00.

16. Deposited in bank, \$39,000.00.

17. Received from customers notes valued at \$20,000.00.

18. Discounted notes valued at \$19,000.00 on which the discount charged by the bank was \$237.50.

19. Discount earned on goods purchased, \$800.00.

20. Issued cheques on bank as follows:—

For Insurance, \$280.00; Office and Management, \$3,000.00; General Expenses, \$680.00; Travelling Salaries and Expenses, \$1,840.00; Freight and Duty Inwards, \$375.00; Freight and Duty outwards, \$260.00; Commission on Sales, \$635.00; Interest on Loans, \$180.00; Taxes and Water, \$400.00.

21. Issued cheques to Smith on his personal a/c for \$345.00 and Brown \$100.00 in addition to their salaries.

22. Issued cheques on accounts payable, \$9,200.00.

23. Credit reserve for Bad & Doubtful a/cs \$1,000.00.

24. Make allowances for depreciation of Plant and Machinery 10%, furniture and Fixtures 10%, and Patent Rights 10%.

The inventory of stock on hand December 31, 1908, was \$22,000.00.

Draft a form of cash book in which you provide a column for bank deposits and one for bank withdrawals together with any other columns required.

Draft a form for purchase register providing for six classes of goods.

Use a six column journal for the entries necessary to be made in this paper. Write up the journal entries, the cash book and the ledger accounts, take off a trial balance as on December 31, 1908, and from that prepare a balance sheet.

How would you treat the balances of the partners' personal accounts?

Define cash discount, trade discount, bank discount, exchange and interest.

If the expenses of carrying on the business were 15% of the total sales, what percentage would you have to add to the cost price to cover the expenses if there is no profit?

ARITHMETIC.

N.B.—The work of each question must be given in full; no marks will be given for answers only. No marks will be given for answers to questions 1, 2 and 3 that are not absolutely correct.

Values.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 8 | 1. Add together 8695487, 9287968, 5798976, 9847897, 8798678, 9876989, 9897689, 8987968, 8899798, 8878989, 7988976, 6979899, 6898768, 7898968, 8976897. |
| 8 | 2. Multiply 876795896878 by 7509086. |
| 8 | 3. Divide $8\frac{3}{4}$ — $1\frac{2}{3}$ of $5\frac{1}{4}$ + $6\frac{2}{35}$ ÷ $4\frac{8}{25}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ — $11\frac{1}{2}$ ÷ $6\frac{8}{15}$. |
| 9 | 4. A gallon of water weighs 10 lb.; a cubic foot of ice weighs 918 ounces. How many gallons of water would be produced by the melting of a rectangular block of ice 37 ft. long by 28 ft. wide by 7 ft. thick? |

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- 10 5. Of two watches, one loses 5 seconds and the other gains 4 seconds in 12 hours. They are both right on Monday at 5 p.m., when will one be 5 minutes ahead of the other and what time will each then show?
- 12 6. If 5 lb. of tea cost as much as 8 lb. of coffee, and 9 lb. of coffee cost as much as 35 lb. of sugar, and a pound of tea, a pound of coffee and a pound of sugar together cost \$1.00, find the price per pound of each.
- 12 7. Find the cost of making a road half-a-mile long, 36 ft. wide; the soil being first excavated to a depth of one foot at a cost of 25 cents per cubic yard, rubble being then laid in 10 inches deep at a cost of 36 cents per cubic yard, and 4 inches of gravel at 81 cents per cubic yard being laid on top, and the whole consolidated by a steam-roller at a cost of 7 cents per square yard.
- 12 8. What principal would amount to \$16,913 in two years at 5 per cent interest compound half-yearly (2 per cent per half year)?
- 10 9. If 3 per cent debentures are 92 $\frac{3}{4}$, what sum of money must be invested in them to bring an income of \$2,792 a year? If the purchaser afterwards sells out at 94 and invests the proceeds so as to produce 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, what change will take place in his income? (No brokerage to be reckoned.)
- 12

VII.—SPECIAL PAPERS SET FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR POSITION OF JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN THE HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, HELD AT OTTAWA, MARCH, 1909.

1. Explain briefly:—Polyconic, Gnomonic and Mercator's projections.
- (2) Explain shortly two methods of plotting accurately a triangulation over a limited area; say 40 miles by 40 miles.
- (3) What is the natural scale for one inch to one mile?
- (4) How would you erect a perpendicular to a line at the end through which the line cannot be produced.
- (5) A bears from B, N. 76° 13 W. distant 9 miles. How does B bear from A?
- (6) Compute the triangles of the first quadrilateral, from the base and bearings given in the accompanying sketch, (sketch not reproduced in the report) and plot by the method of latitudes and departures. The station XXXIII will be taken for origin; the bearings are referred to the south point.

Plot topography from note-book, by the latitudes and departures given. The co-ordinates of several stations are omitted; these points are to be plotted with a protractor. The bearings are referred to the north point and to the main line IX-X, which is considered the meridian of the section.

N.B.—The book containing the field notes cannot be reproduced in this report.

VIII.—SPECIAL PAPERS SET AT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR POSITION OF COMPILER OF GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION IN THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES, HELD AT OTTAWA, MARCH, 1909.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

1. Define—vein, lode, shoot, stockwork, metasomatism.
2. Discuss the changes dependent on depth in the character of an ore.
3. Discuss the relationship between igneous intrusion and ore deposition.
4. What are the ores of copper? Name important copper-producing districts of Canada and describe the copper deposits of one of them. Where in the undeveloped portions of Canada are copper camps likely to be located?
5. Give in tabular form the varieties of ore commercially valuable as a source of iron, their chemical composition, and a type locality in Canada where each is mined. What are the objectionable impurities that commonly occur in these ores?
6. State briefly the principal coals occurring in Canada and give a short description of a coal field of each class.
7. Give in tabular form the important chemical and physical characters and geological associations and uses of the following substances:—asphaltum, barite, molybdenite, talc, salt.
8. What are magmatic segregations and what kind of ore deposits occur as such?
9. Account for the more common ways in which ore is distributed through a vein
10. How does mica occur in Canada.

PETROGRAPHY.

1. In a chemical analysis of an igneous rock what are usually the main constituents to be determined; what are the minor constituents?
2. Describe a method of calculating the chemical analysis of a granular igneous rock by microscopic study of thin sections.
3. What is the order of crystallization of the constituents in a quartz-diorite; in a graphic granite; in a diabase? Suggest some determining factors.
4. Outline optical methods for the determination of feldspars.
5. Name the most common monoclinic pyroxenes and amphiboles and state the diagnostic characteristics of the two groups as observed in thin sections.
6. In metamorphic rocks what petrological criteria are accepted as evidence of sedimentary origin; or igneous origin?
7. What are the most common textures of igneous rocks? To what extent may texture be used in their determination.
8. Discuss the influence of depth in metamorphism.
9. Discuss the mode of origin and occurrence of pegmatite.
10. Name the hand specimens A, B, C, D.

GEOLOGY OF CANADA.

1. On the black copy of the map of Canada make a geological map with legend.
2. Describe the dominant structural characteristics of the Canadian Rockies.

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3. Describe an occurrence of pyroclastics in Canada: of an extensive lava flow: of a batholith.
4. Classify the pre-Cambrian, giving reasons in full for your classification.
5. Discuss an important group of rocks of the Maritime Provinces.
6. Describe the Pleistocene deposits of Ontario.

GENERAL GEOLOGY.

1. Describe fully two of the most important theories regarding orogenic movement.
2. Define strike, unconformity, pitch, batholith, sills, illustrating by means of diagrams.
3. State briefly the hypothesis of the formation of peneplains. What are the main arguments against its acceptance?
4. Describe the distinct types of volcanic eruption noting particularly the character and products of each type. Name an example of each.
5. What are the most important agencies which tend to wear down land forms? What are the most constructive agencies?
6. What geological conditions are most favourable for the preservation of organic remains? What are unfavourable?
7. Upon what principles does the use of fossils in geological correlation depend and what are the methods of their application?
8. When did mammals first appear?
 - (b) When did birds first appear?
 - (c) When did dicotylodons first appear?
 - (d) When did dinosaurs first appear?
9. Give the principal characteristics of the palæozoic fauna.
10. Give biological and geological position of the following genera:—*Olenellus*, *Equus*, *Spirifer*, *Quercus*, *Aucella*, *Triceratops*, *Lepidodendron*, *Orthoceras*, *Unio*, *Hesperornis*.

REVIEW OF REPORTS.

1. Write a review of each of the two geological reports submitted, the number of words in the two reviews to be at least 2,500.

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

1. State the chemical and mineralogical changes that would likely occur in a vein containing much chalcopyrite and pyrite, that was open for a long time to surface weathering.
2. Discuss the relation of pressure and heat to solution or deposition, and the connection of these phenomena with geological problems.
3. Describe two as yet undiscovered minerals that are likely to be found and explain why you consider their existence probable.
4. Name in order the eight most abundant elements in the earth's crust.
5. What physical or chemical changes occur when limestone is burned for lime? When water is added to plaster paris?
6. In the field how would you distinguish between chalcopyrite and pyrite; arsenopyrite and smaltite; pyroxene and hornblende; graphite and molybdenite; nepheline and feldspar?
7. Give the chemistry of the process of burning bituminous coal.
8. Name, state chemical composition and describe the physical characteristics of six minerals which belong to the group of oxides.

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IX.—PAPERS SET AT GENERAL EXAMINATIONS FOR LOWER GRADE OFFICES.

General Examination for Lower Grade Offices.

MAY, 1909.

PENMANSHIP.

Value.

60

Plucky Pit Boy.

London, April 19.—Dressed in a well-worn coat and corduroy trousers, with a faded blue shirt and iron-bound clogs, a pit boy stood in the midst of a fashionable throng at Claridge's Hotel. He was Harry Murten, aged 17, who had come from Barnsley to receive the silver medal of Our Dumb Friend's League for his pluck in risking his own life to save that of a little black colliery pony named Prophet.

The incident happened at the Woolley Colliery, where Murten and the pony have worked together for four years. The pony, pulling three empty trucks, was being driven by the boy up an incline in the colliery workings, when the roof cracked above them. Earth and stones fell all about them, but instead of immediately rushing from the spot Murten stayed behind and liberated the pony from the trucks. A moment afterward ten tons of earth fell where the pony had been standing. "Had I left poor old Prophet, he would have been dead for sure," said the lad.

Just as he would have stepped from the cage at the pit-head, Murten came forward at Monday's meeting. A lighted safety lamp swung in his left hand, and for the purposes of a faithful representation his face was blackened with coal dust. The heartiness of his welcome overcame his shyness, and he managed a half-bow and smile of thanks as Julia Marchioness of Tweeddale handed him the league medal.

SPELLING.

Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

It is generally conseeded, whatever vew is taken of the stile of modern plaiers as compaired with that of the older schul, that in the execusion the golfar of to-day is superior to a consederable degre over that of ten yeers ago. And another fact equally aparent to those who have folowed the gainm closley is that the plai of amatur golfars in generall is much better than in the older days. Untill som ten or fifteen years ago, it was a rare thing, evan in England, for an amatur to take part in the open champunship, while in this country the first few champunships in which the too classis compeeted togethar were seldome signilised by any amatur plaining wurthey of not.

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DICTATION.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

Value.

50

SCARCITY OF WHEAT.

The opinion of experts in connection with the supply of bread-stuffs differs as to whether the high prices ruling are due to the corner in wheat at Chicago or to the partial crop failure in Argentina. It is pointed out that the world's supplies are now too widely distributed for values to be dominated by a single market. At the same time it has recently become apparent that there is a 16,000,000 bushel shortage in Argentina, and that the available world's supply of wheat in sight for the next four months will barely be enough for England, Germany and Italy, or over 2,000,000 bushels per week less than formerly. Taking this in conjunction with the report that wheat is selling at \$1.50 per bushel in Kansas, and that Kansas expects to be importing flour from Minnesota before midsummer, something that has not happened for over twenty years, the situation takes on a decidedly serious aspect.

ARITHMETIC.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given.

Values.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 5 | (1.) Write down in figures twenty-three thousand, six hundred and five. |
| 10 | (2.) Add 789; 1,171; 7; 2,375; 56; 45,678; 1,275,041,439; 67,856,432 and 35,735,896. |
| 10 | (3.) Deduct 47,453,697,854,703 from 97,506,352,952,675, and multiply the remainder by 705. |
| 10 | (4.) Divide 296,752,664,502 by 7,053. |
| 15 | (5.) If oranges cost a grocer $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents apiece, how much will 2,345 cost, and if he sells them at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents each, how much will he gain? |
| 25 | (6.) Mr. Benson bought 1,516 head of cattle at \$39 per head. During the summer, 97 died of disease, but he sold the remainder so as to gain on the whole \$1,811. How much did he get for his cattle per head? |
| 25 | (7.) A farmer wished to obtain \$120. He sold 16 barrels of apples at \$3.50 per barrel, and enough barley at 80 cents a bushel to make up the sum required. How many bushels of barley did he sell? |

100

X.—PAPERS SET AT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS IN THE THIRD DIVISION.

Third Division Clerkships.

MAY, 1909.

PENMANSHIP.

The house occupied by Gibbon, and in which he wrote the last half of his immortal work, is still in good preservation and is the grand object of attraction to all travellers. 'It was here'—to quote the beautiful passage in which Gibbon has perpetuated the memory of the event—'it was here on the day, or rather on the night of the 29th June, 1787, that I wrote the last lines of the last page of my history in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen I took several turns in a covered walk which commands a prospect of the country, the lake and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the water, and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on recovery of my freedom, and perhaps the establishment of my fame; but my pride was soon humbled, and a sober melancholy was spread over my mind, by the idea that I had taken an everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion, and that whatsoever might be the future fate of my history, the life of the historian must be short and precarious.'

DICTATION.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

The Canadian people are displaying an intellectual activity commensurate with the expansion of their territory, the development of their natural resources and their accumulation of wealth. The scientific, historical and political contributions of three decades make up a considerable library, and prove conclusively that a national spirit is already animating the thoughtful class of the people. But although Canada can point to some creditable literary achievements of recent years, yet there is one branch of literature that has never won marked success, and that is the department of fiction. The progress in the future will be much greater, owing to the wider distribution of wealth, the dissemination of a higher culture, and a firmer confidence in the opportunities that the country offers.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

A rein wich saw in it's erliest yeers the aplicashun of the ellectric currant two thee tasque of transmitting mesages, the furst successfull attemps to mak use of steem for the bizness of Transatlantik navigashun, the general devellopement off the railway cistem awl over thees cuntrees and the introduckshun of the peny poste must be kon-

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sidered too have obtained for it-self, had it sekured know other memmorials, an abide-ing plae in historie, the historie of the passed fortie or fiftie yeers is all most ab-solootely distinkt from that off anny preceding peeriod. In awl that parte of hour soshal lif wich is affected by industriel and mekanical apliansees, we sea a compleete revolushun. This illustrates the unparralled and all most incredible triomp of humane enginuity.

ARITHMETIC.

NOTE.—Only eight questions to be answered.

1. Find the continued product of 97856; 87964 and 49768.
2. Divide the sum of 896984; 850698; 6137680; 47069; 3697069; 3706 and 937689068 by the difference between 64899 and 65300.
3. The estimated cost of conducting the schools of a town for a certain year was \$9,025, which was to be raised by a tax on the town property assessed at \$3,333,333.33 $\frac{1}{3}$. If 5% of the tax is not collectable, and a commission of 5% is charged for collecting, find
 - (a) The rate of taxation for that year.
 - (b) How much tax remained uncollected.
 - (c) The collector's commission.
4. A grain dealer bought 9,000 bushels of wheat at \$1.25 a bushel. He sold a third of it at an advance of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, a fourth at an advance of 25%, and the remainder at a loss of 20%. Find gain or loss per cent on the transaction.
5. After taking out his commission at 4% and \$80.80 for other charges, an agent remitted to his employer \$1,820, the amount due him on wheat sold at \$1.20 a bushel. Find number of bushels of wheat sold.
6. A house stands on a hillside. It has a brick basement of the following dimensions: A wall 8 ft. high and 30 feet long, another one 5 ft. high and 30 feet long, and two walls each 16 ft. long and 5 ft. high at one end and 8 ft. high at the other. If all walls are 16 inches thick, how many bricks will be required if a cubic foot requires 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ bricks?
7. A man buys \$16,000 of 3% stock at 92. When it has risen to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ he sells out \$10,000 stock, and disposes of the remainder when the price is 90. He then invests the proceeds of both sales in a 4% stock at 118. Find change in his income.
8. A ninety-day note for \$292 was discounted on December 20th, 1908, at 8% and yielded \$289.12. On what date was the note drawn?
9. The amount of a certain sum of money was \$307.20 for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years, and \$312 for 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ years. Find principal and rate.
10. Find the cost of paving a walk 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. wide around the outside of a square lawn containing 256 square yards, at 20c. a square foot.

GEOGRAPHY.

NOTE.—Only seven questions to be answered.

1. (a) Give the boundaries of North America.
- (b) Describe the surface of British North America.
- (c) Describe the drainage of North America.
2. Give the approximate area, the population and boundaries of the following provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.
3. (a) Name ten leading states of the United States.
- (b) Give their boundaries and population.
- (c) Name the chief cities in each and give the approximate population of each.

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4. (a) Name, in order of magnitude, six lakes in North America.
(b) Give their boundaries and extent.
(c) Name five navigable rivers in North America and give their tributaries.
5. (a) What are the political divisions of Europe?
(b) Name the capital of each division and give their population.
(c) State what form of government prevails in each.
6. Name and locate the different British possessions.
7. (a) Name the lake and river counties in Ontario.
(b) Name the inland counties in Quebec.
8. What are the different countries of Asia?
9. What are the political divisions of Australasia?
10. Name, in order of magnitude, the oceans and seas in the world.

HISTORY.

NOTE.—Candidates are to answer the first two questions and any six others.
Values.

-
- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | (1.) What is meant by each of the following:—Canadian Cabinet, Fathers of Confederation, Code Napoleon, House of Lords, Prime Minister, Hudson's Bay Company? |
| 20 | (2.) Write brief notes on <i>any four</i> of the following:—Company of One Hundred Associates, Governor Frontenac, Fenian Raids, American Declaration of Independence, Huguenots, Riel Rebellion of 1870, Seigniorial Tenure in Canada, Indian Mutiny of 1857, The Fronde, Henry IV. of France. |
| 8 | (3.) Show that France was poorly prepared to defend Canada against Britain in 1759. |
| 12 | (4.) What is a federation? What British provinces entered Confederation in 1867? Give the circumstances and date of entry into Confederation of each of the other provinces. |
| 12 | (5.) <i>a</i> Why was the Constitutional Act of 1791 passed?
<i>b</i> Give its chief provisions.
<i>c</i> Discuss its weakness. |
| 12 | (6.) Give the chief causes that led to the Canadian Rebellion of 1837, and describe the chief events of the outbreak in <i>either</i> Upper or Lower Canada. |
| 12 | (7.) Describe the public career of any distinguished statesman of your own or any other Canadian province. |
| 12 | (8.) Sketch the work of any great 19th century statesman of <i>either</i> France or Great Britain. |
| 12 | (9.) What are the remote and the immediate causes of the French Revolution of 1789? Show how Britain was drawn into a war with France because of this Revolution. |
| 12 | (10.) What were the chief aims of Cardinal Richelieu as a statesman? Sketch his career fully enough to show how these aims were realized. |
| 12 | (11.) Describe the events that led to the fall of the Empire of Napoleon III. |

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

1. A letter is received by the Deputy Minister of the Interior requesting information on the following points:—
(a) Who are entitled to the Volunteer Bounty land grants?
(b) How large are these grants?

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- (c) Where are they situated?
- (d) What is the mode of application for them?
- (e) Are any fees chargeable in connection with obtaining a land grant?
- (f) Is the warrant for a land grant transferable?

Write a reply embodying the following information:—

(a) Every volunteer, domiciled in Canada at the time of enlistment, who served with the British forces in South Africa; also enlisted female nurses.

(b) Two adjoining quarter-sections (320 acres).

(c) In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

(d) Department of Militia receives applications, and after investigating the claim, forwards to the Department of the Interior, which issues a warrant in favour of applicant and gives authority to grantee to make entry.

(e) No.

(f) Yes.

2. Analyze and make a synopsis of the attached report, which will give in a clear and concise form the important points in it. This synopsis should not exceed two pages of foolscap. Candidates are requested to give attention to spelling, writing, punctuation, grammar and style.

SUMMARIZING DOCUMENTS.

Extract from Report of Dominion Archivist.

In 1831, vessels coming to Montreal continued to report at Quebec. After remonstrances, partial relief to the merchants and ship owners of Montreal was granted, the superintendent of customs residing at Montreal having been authorized by a provincial Act to collect the provincial revenue there, but the relief was not very great, as the Crown duties had still to be settled for at Quebec, to the great loss and inconvenience of merchants, shippers and consignees. The committee of trade at Montreal represented that the navigation of the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal was rendered speedy and certain by the employment of steam tow-boats, but the necessity of entering the vessels at the Quebec custom-house caused a delay of one and sometimes of two days in unloading. Additional delay was only avoided by the consignee of the vessel paying the estimated amount of the Crown duties, which were often payable by twenty different consignees and could only be collected after the quarterly returns had been made by the Montreal officers to Quebec. (Payment of these it had been proposed to secure by bond, not by cash). As a result of the cash payments being insisted upon, instances annually occurred of individuals carrying off their goods from the province without repaying the general consignee. In addition to this, there were the inconvenience and trouble of making post entries to correct the first estimate of the Crown duties. Other expenses of a similar kind were incurred, and so great was the difficulty of obtaining repayment, that sufferers would rather submit the first loss than take the expensive measures necessary to secure a remedy. It was complained also that if it was desired to take a barrel of flour from a Montreal bonded warehouse, a certificate had to be produced that the duty had been paid in Quebec, so that it took nearly a week to get the barrel of flour into consumption.

The burdens laid upon shipping coming to Montreal are stated in the memorial to have been exceptional in the case of that city, no other instance being known of a merchant compelled to pay duties on his importations at a distance of 180 miles from the port of discharge, the expense and inconvenience thence arising being equivalent to an additional tax. Nor was this all the annoyance the merchants felt; they complained, also, that the tavern keepers of Montreal were placed on a better footing than the merchants and ship owners, in respect to the payment of duties, a circumstance which they did not look at with complacency. With regard to vessels, the owners of

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those built in Montreal were obliged to go to Quebec for a certificate of registry, and if the master of a vessel belong to, or consigned to Montreal, was to be replaced by another, the owner or agent of the vessel had to take the expensive journey to Quebec to grant the necessary bonds. The words of the memorial in 1831 show the change in the relations between the trade of Quebec and Montreal that then existed, as compared with the present conditions of the two ports. The memorial stated that the vessels resorting to Montreal bore a small proportion to these entering Quebec, but already the memorialists anticipated that by the improvements in the river, vessels from sea would land at Montreal the whole of the goods for its own district, Upper Canada and the adjoining frontier of the United States which, at the date of the memorial could, it was urged, be safely estimated as three-fourths of the whole importations.

So far back as 1790, the merchants of Montreal applied by memorial for the establishment of a custom-house independent of Quebec, but this was strenuously objected to by the Naval officer, who urged that were the prayer granted, the passage between Quebec and Montreal would be taken advantage of by the country merchants, shop keepers, publicans, &c., to carry on an illicit trade "to the injury of the revenue and fair trader." Other reasons were given why the petition should not be granted, but they were chiefly of a personal character. The objections of the Naval officer, which were given effect to, and the memorial for a separate custom-house at Montreal rejected, are in series Q volume 49, p. 48, and the memorial from the merchants in Q 57-1, page 1.

In 1799, the merchants of Montreal objected strongly to the establishment of a separate custom-house at Montreal, the obstacles in the way of trade on account of the sole custom-house being at Quebec, having been to some extent removed. From the memorial of 1790, it appears that the cargoes of vessels for Montreal were obliged to be landed at Quebec, "which must be attended with very heavy expense for agents, wharfage and labourers, besides the waste that will happen on cargoes of liquor by landing.....What is of still greater consequence, the loss of time which may arise, it being well known that the delay of a few hours waiting for a clearance upwards, has occasioned vessels to be many weeks in performing a voyage of sixty leagues." It is scarcely necessary to remark, in reference to the long delay in the river, that there were no steamers at that time and that sailing vessels had to make their way, assisted or retarded by the wind, as it was favourable or the reverse. The reason given by the merchants in their memorial of 1799 why they did not repeat their application of 1790 for the establishment of a separate custom-house was, that when the application was refused, the instructions given by the commissioners of customs gave such relief and there was so much greater facility for their import and export trade, that there was no need to do so. After pointing out various improvements that might be effected, the memorialists of 1799 conclude "that a separate and independent custom-house may introduce intricacies, difficulties, delays and expense beyond what exists or can be foreseen, and if so, render the names of redress extremely tedious not to say impracticable." (Q. 84, page 16.)

The objectionable system of paying the officers by fees was done away with in the custom-house at Quebec on January 5, 1826. In the spring of 1829, a minute was received by Sir James Kempt from the Treasury, and the substance was communicated to the Assembly with the statement which accompanied it, showing the charge for salaries, heretofore defrayed by fees. The Assembly referred the subject to a special committee, who reported that it was too late in the season to deal properly with the question. The statement of the establishment of the customs sent by the Treasury contained no details, so that a schedule of the salaries, which had been furnished to the Assembly by the collector of customs early in the season, was indicated as the only

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detailed list in possession of the governor. The schedule shows that the officers received salaries to the amount of £7,348.10s., the list including two tide surveyors, one at Quebec and the other at Montreal, their fixed salaries being £30 a year, with the addition of five shillings a day, when employed. Besides the staff at Quebec, a surveyor was stationed at Montreal with a salary of £100, and a waiter and searcher at £200; at Gaspé, a sub-collector received £150, and an officer with the same rank at New Carlisle, received £120. Later in the year (1829), a list was sent from the Treasury to the Colonial office, showing some considerable reductions in the salaries of the principal officers, for which compensation was to be made from the Crown duties, equal to the reduction, but the lords of the Treasury did not consider they had "authority" to grant to the officers at Quebec a percentage on collecting any of the duties, subsequent to January 5, 1826, when the fixed salaries commenced" (Q. 191-2, page 226). The accommodation at Quebec for the custom-house was by no means suitable, and the commissioner, on the report of the collector and comptroller, recommended to the lords of the Treasury the purchase of a house belonging to the late Receiver General, Mr. Caldwell. The purchase, however, could only be made at public auction, in consequence of a difference of opinion between the governor and the Assembly on the question of who was to bear the loss on Caldwell's deficiency. In Hawkin's "Picture of Quebec," published in 1834, the new custom-house there is described as having been so far lately completed. "It is a plain stone edifice, well and substantially built."

TYPEWRITING.

Time allowed, 30 minutes.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Mr. W. J. ROCHE asked:

1. What lands have been reserved for selection by the Canadian Northern Railway on account Hudson Bay Railway, in townships 18, 19 and 20, ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12, W. of 1st?

2. What lands have been reserved for the Canadian Northern Railway for any other purpose in the townships mentioned in question No. 1?

3. What lands have been selected by the said railway company in above-mentioned townships?

Hon. FRANK OLIVER (Minister of the Interior):

1. All available odd sections in these townships.

2. Answered by answer to question 1.

3. The north half of 1, all 3, 5, 7, north half and southwest quarter 9, south half and northwest quarter 13, west half 15, all 17, 19, 25, 27, 31, 33 and 35, township 18, range 12, west of the first meridian. All 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27 and 31, township 19, range 12, west of the first meridian. Southwest quarter 5, township 20, range 12, west of the first meridian.

MR. BUTLER'S REPORT.

SIR,—Pursuant to instruction I made an inspection last week of the books, vouchers, &c., of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in Montreal, to ascertain the amount of expenses made by the Grand Trunk Pacific upon the Prairie and Mountain sections of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from its inception to June 30, 1905, and have the honour to report as follows:

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Prairie Section.

Expenditure..	\$241,505 76
Less refunds..	317 28
	<hr/>
	\$241,188 48
Add proportion of preliminary expenses..	106,433 00
Add proportion of general and legal expenses..	88,465 66
	<hr/>
Total..	\$436,087 14

Mountain Section.

Expenditure..	\$ 49,232 82
Add proportion of general and legal expenses..	47,702 57
	<hr/>
Total..	\$ 96,935 39

I would draw attention to the item of proportion of preliminary expenses in the statement of the prairie section, amounting to \$106,433, this being a portion of a voucher submitted to me for \$162,000, in round figures, but for which subvouchers to the extent only of \$106,650 were shown me—an amount in excess of the proportion charged—but the details were insufficient to enable me to state whether they were a proper charge against the prairie section or not. If it is thought to be a proper charge against this section, then the total of that section as given by me in this report will be correct. If not, that total should be reduced accordingly.

TRENT VALLEY CANAL.

March 14, 1907.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson,
Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

My Dear Mr. Emmerson,—Referring to the conversation which I had with you to-day in regard to the route of the Trent Valley canal from Lake Simcoe to the Georgian Bay, I beg to protest against a selection of that route being made until there has been a proper survey of the route from the east end of Kempenfeldt Bay to Nottawasaga Bay upon which an estimate of the cost of construction can be made.

It is quite apparent from the reports which you showed me to-day that no proper estimate can be made from the report of Mr. Walsh, based on the reconnaissance survey which has been made. I therefore urge you, and through you the government, not to make a selection until you have had a proper survey made of this route upon which an estimate of cost can be based, and I urge you to immediately take the necessary steps to have such survey made.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) LEIGHTON McCARTHY.

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STOCKS BOUGHT	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Stocks bought for Sinking Fund.</i>				
Canada 4 p.c. bought by Bank of Montreal, London	1,493,782	32		
" 3½ " " "	27,195	72		
" 3 " " "	24,333	33		
" 2½ " " "	276,458	55		
	1,821,769	92		
Canada 4 p.c. bought by Bank of England.	412,493	35		
	2,234,263	27		
<i>Recapitulation by loans.</i>				
Intercolonial Railway 4 p.c. loan	266,450	87		
Dominion 4 p.c. loans of 1878-9.	340,223	41		
" 4 " " 1875-8.	419,130	28		
" 3½ loan of 1884....	266,873	57		
Canada reduced to 4 p.c. loan.	941,585	14		
Total to page G—2			2,234,263	27

BOOKKEEPING.

1. Define briefly: Trial Balance, Balance Sheet, Assets, Liabilities, Profit & Loss Account, Capital, Trade Discount, Cash Discount, Interest, Exchange, Bills Payable, Bills Receivable, Cheque, Draft Note.

2. What is the general principle on which Double Entry Book-keeping is based?

3. Journalize the following transactions:—

Purchased goods from Johnson & Co., value \$546.00, gave Johnson & Co. cheque for \$500.00 on the Bank of Ottawa, returned goods amounting to \$35.08, and took cash discount of 2%.

4. Journalize also:—

Sold goods to John Smith, value \$420.00, allowed him trade discount of 10%, made draft on him at one month, discounted the draft in the Bank of Ottawa, bank charges \$2.50. The draft was dishonoured when due and charged back by the bank. A month later he paid the account by cheque.

5. Record the following transactions of James Ross for the month of April, 1909:—

Commenced business with a cash capital of.. . . .	\$2,000 00
Bought goods on credit during the month.. . . .	800 00
Purchased plant and furniture on credit.. . . .	500 00
Sold goods on credit during the month.. . . .	480 00
Cash sales for the month.. . . .	200 00
Cash purchases for the month.. . . .	300 00
Paid creditors on account goods.. . . .	400 00
Paid creditors on account plant.. . . .	300 00
Paid expenses for the month.. . . .	40 00
Paid rent for the month.. . . .	35 00
Paid salaries for the month.. . . .	145 00
Received cash on a/c from customers.. . . .	250 00
Inventory of stock on hand April 30th.. . . .	650 00

Journalize and post to ledger accounts, take off trial balance and prepare a balance sheet.

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SHORTHAND (80 words a minute).

Despite commercial depression, there is a spirit of hopefulness in the people, Colonists are seldom otherwise than optimistic. But on] every hand there is a demand for a policy that will bring permanence to commercial conditions, and which is wisely] taking the form of a call for an addition to the agricultural population.

Judging from the experience of Canada and] New South Wales, that appears to offer the only reliable remedy to the discouraging commercial situation. The study of the] conditions throughout the world prove that no country can hope to flourish on only one industry and more especially if] it is of a mining character. To expect South Africa to prosper because millions of value in the products of] the mines are exported annually is contrary to all economic laws. The development of the agricultural possibilities of South Africa] is more important than all the mining opportunities that may be capable of development on the continent. Wealth] derived from the cultivation of the soil in any country invariably remains a permanent asset.

South Africa can more readily] support millions of population in its agricultural possibilities between Table mountain and the Zambesi than Canada can between] Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains. Established facts are agricultural development] and intensification in farm culture will create new markets, and bring in its train the establishment of manufacturing industries, without] which no country can hope to have attained the full measure of its strength or power.

In promoting agricultural settlement,] natural and climatic difficulties may have to be overcome in certain districts, but science has mastered these elsewhere. Prejudices] may have to be allayed incident to the introduction of a new agricultural population, but statesmanship and patriotism can solve] that difficulty.

The whites of South Africa may abandon all hope of solving the native problems on proper lines, or] even of maintaining their influence with the native population, unless there is considerable addition to their own forces. To fail] in their responsibilities on this point is to abandon duties that have become national in their character and magnitude.

British] statesmen and British capitalists are alike interested in every phase of this South African question. They all have much at] stake in the future of this country. Every] colony would welcome South Africa joining in the march of material prosperity] that has marked colonial development and government in the other British possessions during recent years.

 SHORTHAND (100 words a minute).

AUDIT OFFICE, Ottawa, June 4, 1907.

SIR,—I inclose herewith copy of a letter which I have sent to the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence in reference to advances on] account of Ross Rifle contract and have to request that you will bring the matter to the attention of the Treasury Board at your earliest convenience.]

According to the ruling of the Department of Justice the government is obliged to advance to the contractor all amounts expended by him on labour] and materials entering into the manufacture of the rifles, up to 75 per cent of the cost of the rifle. These advances have been made] from time to time and payment in full has also been made for all rifles delivered and accepted by the government, but the contractor has] failed to fill his part of the contract as out of five alleged orders, the first for 12,000 rifles and the] next four for 10,000 each, he has completed only one order, viz., the second one. There are 3,000] of the first order undelivered, 3,000 of the third order and the whole of the fourth and fifth orders undelivered, while advances] have been made of the full 75 per cent on the first four orders and \$84,941.04 on]

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the fifth order, and, so far as I am aware, no steps have been taken by the government to enforce the fulfilment of the contract,] while the contractor is claiming further advances on the fifth order.

I have directed the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence to refrain from using] his letter of credit for the purpose of making further advances and would respectfully suggest that you advise him to the same effect. In the] issue of certificates for further credits in his favour I shall issue them only on condition that this restriction be observed and, if he decides] to make further advances, direct application for audit before payment must be made to this office.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, OTTAWA, June 4, 1907.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with further reference to the question of advances to the Ross Rifle Company,] and shall lay it, and all the correspondence which has passed between your department and this with reference to this subject, before my minister immediately] upon his return from the Colonial Conference. In the meantime, in compliance with your request, I forward copies of orders given from time to time] to the Ross Rifle Company for rifles.

As regards the first order for 12,000 rifles, the contract with the Ross Rifle] Company, of which you have a copy, is the order.

I forward, herewith, a copy of a letter to the Ross Rifle Company from my] predecessor, dated November 22, 1904. This letter has been accepted by the minister and the Ross Rifle Company has an order] for 20,000 rifles in addition.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Auditor General.

SHORTHAND (120 words a minute).

Lying in Portsmouth Harbour is a fine old ship, which brings back to our mind the first admiral who ever lived. The ship is the Victoria, on board which the] brave Admiral Nelson was killed, nearly a hundred years ago, in the great fight at Trafalgar.

Before a boy is passed as a sailor, he has to serve some time] on a training-ship, where, among other things, he has to learn how to handle a rifle and cutlass, and to help with the firing of the big guns. While] he joins his ship he is told off to some special work. Perhaps he acts as a messenger or a bugler, until the times comes when he is rated as] an ordinary seaman. Would you like to know how the sailors pass their time on board ship. Soon after day-break they turn out, lash up their hammocks, take them] on deck and stow them away in the nettings. Then they wash, have breakfast and are inspected by one of the officers. After breakfast they go to their work,] practice seamanship or gunnery, and have rifle and cutlass drill. At a quarter to twelve the decks are cleared up, and at noon dinner is ready. After dinner there is] more work till four, when supper is served; and soon afterwards the men are free to do as they like, and pass the time in spinning yarns, writing home or] singing. At half-past seven or eight, hammocks are piped down, and those who wish can turn in. About an hour afterwards lights are put out and only those men] who have to work the great ship, or to keep watch, remain awake.

There are many dangers on the sea and sailors have to be careful as well as brave.] Sometimes a poor fellow falls overboard, and then his mates hasten to throw him a lifebelt, so that he can keep himself afloat until they launch a boat. The] pilot is a very important person who guides the vessel into port. The coastguard is generally an old sailor, who lives on shore, and watches our coasts.

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TRANSCRIPTION.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors.*

XI.—PAPERS SET AT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS IN THE SECOND DIVISION.

Second Division.

MAY, 1909.

PENMANSHIP.

The house occupied by Gibbon, and in which he wrote the last half of his immortal work, is still in good preservation and is the grand object of attraction to all travellers. "It was here"—to quote the beautiful passage in which Gibbon has perpetuated the memory of the event—"it was here on the day, or rather on the night of the 29th June, 1787, that I wrote the last lines of the last page of my history in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen I took several turns in a covered walk which commands a prospect of the country, the lake and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the water, and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on recovery of my freedom, and perhaps the establishment of my fame; but my pride was soon humbled, and a sober melancholy was spread over my mind, by the idea that I had taken an everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion, and that whatsoever might be the future fate of my history, the life of the historian must be short and precarious."

ORTHOGRAPHY.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

A rein wich saw in it's erliest yeers the aplicashun of the ellectric currant two thee tasque of transmitting mcsages, the furst successfull attemps to mak use of steem for the bizness of Transatlantik navegashun, the generel devellopement off the raleway cistem awl over thees cuntrees and the introduckshun of the peny poste must be kon-sidered to have obtained for it's-self, had it sekured know other memmorial, an abide-ing plac in historie, the historie of the passed fortie or fiftie yeers is all most absolootely distinkt from that of anny preceding peeriod. In all that parte of hour soshal lif wich is affected by industriel and mekanical aplianses, we sea a compleete revolu-shun. This ilustrates the unparralled and all most incredable triomp of humane enginuity.

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DICTATION.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

The Canadian people are displaying an intellectual activity commensurate with the expansion of their territory, the development of their natural resources and their accumulation of wealth. The scientific, historical and political contributions of three decades make up a considerable library, and prove conclusively that a national spirit is already animating the thoughtful class of the people. But although Canada can point to some creditable literary achievements of recent years, yet there is one branch of literature that has never won marked success, and that is the department of fiction. The progress in the future will be much greater, owing to the wider distribution of wealth, the dissemination of a higher culture, and a firmer confidence in the opportunities that the country offers.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

1. A letter is received by the Deputy Minister of the Interior asking for information on the following points:—

- (a) What Dominion lands are open to homestead entry?
- (b) What conditions are attached thereto?
- (c) Who are entitled to homesteads?
- (d) To whom should they apply?
- (e) May a settler obtain a second homestead?
- (f) For what causes may an entry be cancelled?

Write a reply embodying the following information:—

- (a) All surveyed agricultural lands, except school lands and Hudson's Bay Company's lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
- (b) An entrance fee of \$10 on the homestead of one quarter section, or 160 acres; residence thereon for six months a year for three years; the cultivation of fifteen acres each year; and the erection of a house worth \$300.
- (c) Heads of families; male British subjects of eighteen years and upwards. A widow with minor children is treated as the head of a family.
- (d) To the district land agent or sub-agent.
- (e) Yes; but restricted by Dominion Lands Act to those who have fulfilled the conditions for the first homestead before June 2nd, 1889.
- (f) Misrepresentation, personation, perjury, or fraud, as reported by district agent.

2. Make a synopsis of the attached speech which will give in a clear and concise form the essential points in it. Candidates are required to give special attention to spelling, punctuation, grammar and style.

'The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.—Mr. Chamberlain and Gentlemen,—On the last occasion when I had the pleasure of attending here, Lord Selborne opened the Conference on the question of Imperial defence from the standpoint of the Navy, and we have before us with regard to the Army a Notice of Motion formulated by the Government of New Zealand to the effect: "That it is desirable to have an Imperial Reserve Force formed in each of His Majesty's Dominions over the seas for service

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in case of emergency outside the Dominion or Colony in which such Reserve is formed. The limits within which such Reserve Force may be employed outside the Colony wherein it is raised to be defined by the Imperial and Colonial Governments at the time such Reserve is formed, and to be in accordance with any law in force for the time being respecting the same. The cost of maintaining and equipping such Imperial Reserve Force to be defrayed in such proportion and manner as may be agreed upon between the Imperial and Colonial Governments."

'Although I heartily concur with the terms of the Motion generally, I may perhaps be allowed to say that what I may be able to say today is not in any way based on that resolution. The question of our Imperial Land Forces is one which has not been brought forward either by the momentary impetus of the late war, or by anything but a desire for a settled policy in this respect, and I would venture to point out that our whole progress in this country for the last 20 years has been to some such end as that which we are now asking you to put your seal upon. National defence had been allowed to go very much backward during the "seventies." During the "eighties," Sir, very considerable progress was made, especially after Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation as Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was based upon and which formed a subject of a trial of strength as to whether our coaling stations for the Navy and national defences should be maintained. Since then attempts have been made from time to time to estimate what our land forces might be called upon to undertake. Those attempts have become more necessary year by year. It is practically impossible to exclude from our minds the necessities not of offensive but of defensive action for the maintenance of our Colonies and Dependencies all over the world, and the Government have, within the last two years, definitely stated, I think almost for the first time, how they adjust our land forces at home, and what proportion they hold in readiness for the protection of our interests in other parts of the globe.

'Perhaps I might recapitulate the views which I put before the House of Commons, now 18 months ago, on behalf of the Government, and which, after long discussions, were accepted, and have been generally agreed to by Parliament. We are prepared—and our organization enables us in the future—to send 120,000 regular troops abroad to any part of the British Empire which may be threatened. We keep up a home field army of another 120,000 men; we keep 190,000 men for our garrisons; we have a large number—somewhere between 100,000 and 200,000—employed in various positions for the defence of London and for strategic positions which might be threatened in case of invasion. But large as these preparations may sound, they are certainly not deemed too large, by our military advisers, in view of the possibility of our at any time losing the command of the sea, and I venture to remind the Conference that what Great Britain does off her own bat towards defence of Colonies and Dependencies, is not limited by her power to send 120,000 men to any threatened position in case of emergency. We have close upon 80,000 British troops in India. We have always some 30,000 in the Colonial garrisons, and at present—and probably for some long time to come—we must, in view of South Africa, look to keeping a larger number than that. Therefore, we have, either abroad at this moment or liable to go abroad on any emergency, close upon a quarter of a million of men. And I would point out that this is not a force kept for ambitious schemes or offensive operations or for an attempt to involve ourselves in the great quarrels of our neighbours in Europe. We have only got to look to the illustrations of the late war to see that in fixing 120,000 men as our contingent, we are rather under than over the mark of what we might be called upon to send, having in view that we have had to send double the number, with your assistance, for the defence of two of our Colonies.

'I recognize that in bringing these subjects before you I am bound to show that the mother country is doing her part. I do not think that anybody will contend that a nation which keeps 110,000 or 120,000 men permanently abroad under a system of voluntary enlistment, and is prepared to send the same number in the case of emer-

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gency, is not doing her share in protecting her Colonies and Dependencies, which are relying upon her assistance. On the other hand it is held—speaking in this room by our military advisers it is strongly held—that circumstances may occur in which it is most desirable that we should have a call on further troops. Of course we should have a certain number at home, which, if the sea is safeguarded, we should, as we did in the case of South Africa, send out; but the whole secret of success in war is time, and we can never count on having so much time as we have had in the late war. We should never count—either in respect to policy or as to time—on having an enemy who would enable us to make up during the war the deficiencies which we found at the beginning. I should like to speak, if I may, quite frankly to the Conference on this subject. In the Boers we had an armed enemy—not an army—shrewd and brave, and provided with good weapons; but they neglected at the beginning of the war obvious opportunities—obvious and many opportunities. I am not a tactician, but I have studied the opinions of those who have written and who have given me their advice. I might point out that there were incidents earlier in the war, there were occasions, when a powerful and determined enemy, properly organized, could have taken advantage of our early reverses, and could have moved with great effect upon our communications. That was not done because the forces were not an organized army. Again, in individual battles there were many opportunities of which a determined leader, who had an organized force at his disposal, would have taken advantage to break our line—very often a long extended one—and would have put our troops to a much more severe test than even they were put to. I only mention that fact for this reason, that we have to consider what will be the effect if we found ourselves pitted against European troops. We should have both these contingencies, which were neglected by the Boers, to look to. My object in mentioning this is to remind you that we had largely to rely—both in our own and in our Colonial levies—on relatively untrained troops. I admit to the full that our levies, that is to say, our yeomanry and other hastily levied troops, differed extremely in their composition and in their military quality. They all improved enormously after some months; but no General commanding British troops would have been willing, in the condition in which many of them went out—nor would it have been fair, to pit them against European troops, and the same, in a lesser degree, holds good as regards the Colonial force sent to our support. They differed, and they were bound to differ exceedingly, in their military quality, especially at the beginning, and on first landing; and it is not disrespectful to them to say that, with the training which they had received before they landed, there was a considerable number of those troops which no General would have had a right to pit against European troops without further training, and it is exceedingly important to us in laying down our plans of action for the future to know to what extent we can depend in an emergency upon Colonial support. Of course, I realize in regard to all these questions that we should not ask for—that we should go too far if we asked for any general promise of support in an emergency which has not arisen; but what I do trust very strongly is this: that in case of an emergency, and in case of different Colonies being willing to come to the support of the Mother Country in such emergency, they should be in a position to do so with a body of troops, however moderate in number, which could be put in line with our own regular troops against a European Power. I am not, of course, speaking of action on the Continent of Europe, but it will not be necessary for any of us to go far to conceive cases in which in support of our Colonies it might be necessary to send a large British force, and in some cases in quarrels in which Great Britain's interest would be considerably less than that of the Colony affected. Therefore, I am not asking that this should be regarded simply as a donative on the part of the Colonies out of loyalty. I ask it rather on the ground of reciprocity, and I ask it also because, if you take some parts of the world in which our interests might be threatened, it must be perfectly obvious

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that it would not be in the power of the Mother Country to perform her part of the business effectively without some support.

‘Take, for instance, the case of China. We have recently come to an agreement with Japan—an agreement which you will recollect, is not one for offensive action, since it only comes into force in the case of aggressive action by other Powers. Obviously in any plan of campaign which might be found necessary to protect our trade with China against encroachment, and against aggression, we should be bound, and we should wish, to give Japan, our ally, every support in our power. It is equally obvious that our interests would be strongly threatened in other parts of the globe at the same time. A campaign between two great Powers is not fought out solely on the spot at which the quarrel has arisen. In the case of any trouble which threatened our Indian Empire, we are bound to send large reinforcements from here. In the case of war which involved European Powers our striking effect would necessarily be exercised on some of their dependencies. That is what Great Britain ought to be prepared to do; but by propinquity and also from other causes nothing could assist us more supposing that quarrel, forced upon us by others, also obtained for us the support of the different Colonial Governments, than that we should be able to count on being able to support our ally in China with a small body, but, at the same time, a well organized body of Colonial force from those Colonies which are nearest and which are most conveniently situated for supporting us in China.

‘Well, now, what is the present position? We have had a memorandum which I think has been probably read by all the authorities who are present, and which shows that we have nominally of all ranks a very large permanent force in Australia, something like 27,000 men; in Canada, 38,000; in New Zealand, 17,000; and making up with South Africa, say, probably, something like 100,000 men. Well, what is the military value of the force? That is the question we have to put to ourselves, what is its military value for the defence of the Colonies themselves, and what is its military value for assistance to the Empire at large, to the extent to which it is asked to contribute. Well, I hope I shall not be accused, if I am frank, of in any way disparaging our Colonial troops. I began by saying that all, and more than all, that may be said as to their diversity may be said as to the diversity of the Imperial forces outside the regular army, but the diversity is exactly what my military advisers are engaged in reducing to the best of their ability, so that we may know exactly what we have to depend upon.

‘Take the case first of all of Canada; Canada has nearly 40,000 men. We know that in no part of the Empire has better fighting material been found in the recent war than among the Canadians, but I see from the last annual Report from the General Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia, a report which was referred to in high terms in a recent debate on the Militia in the Canadian Parliament, that the city corps have absolutely no training whatever in the field duties of a soldier, and that the rural corps “will never be made even fairly fit to take the field with the limited period of annual training that they receive under existing conditions.” In the urban corps it is further stated to be impossible at present to give anything beyond theoretical instruction in the more important duties of a soldier, such as scouting, outpost work, entrenchment and tactical exercises. As regards the cavalry the general officer regretted his inability to report that as cavalry they can be considered to be in any instance more than barely efficient. Beyond that, we know that Canada has at present no trained staff, or a system of training of staff officers, and very recently a rifle has been adopted in Canada which, although carrying the same cartridge as our British rifle, is of a different pattern, which in itself we think is a little unfortunate, as breaking the uniformity and the interchangeability from the one to the other in case troops are employed together. Anybody who reads the report will see that, however fine might be the patriotic ardour and keenness of Canada at a given moment, troops hastily improvised from such material can only be placed by a General against trained troops with very considerable caution.

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‘Well, then again, in regard to Australia, there was a military Committee of Inquiry which was assembled last year by the Commonwealth Government to report on the organization and the state of instruction of the guards of the various Australian States. Those reports point out much that I daresay might have been said with equal truth of our organization here no more than 15 or 20 years ago, but I hope we have progressed here. The troops vary very much in quality, and are deficient as regards the departmental corps which are necessary to accompany them in the field, Army Service Corps and Ordnance, and Army Medical Departments. In some States there are none. Victoria has only a reserve of 17 rounds of small arms ammunition per rifle. Western Australia only 28 rounds reserve, and again there has not been any military administrative staff to deal with supply or other arrangements, and only in one State is there periodical inspection of ammunition and warlike stores. The Engineer units do not receive a continuous annual training, and like the great variety of armaments and ammunition, anybody who reads those reports will see that however magnificent the material, however loyal and patriotic the feeling, you can only treat contingents which are got together on the spur of the moment, and hastily improvised, as a moral force, a moral support to the Empire at a critical moment, but not one on which the Empire would be justified in relying in any way to the exclusion of its own regular troops, and my point is that cases must and will arise in which we shall have to ask, in which we shall require a larger force than we have of our own, and in which the Colonies who send it in on the ground that they think us worthy of support in a particular emergency should be prepared to send us reliable forces.

‘Now, your time is of value, and I do not want to enlarge on the many other features which are put before me by my military advisers on this subject, but what I would ask is this, that out of this very large number of men who are only trained in some degree in the Colonies, we must look, even if it was for only one in four to be specially trained, and to be held in readiness for such an emergency. I propose that those men should be trained with a liability to oversea service, that they should realize that they are a part of the Army Reserve of the Imperial Force, that their services are absolutely pledged in the event of the Government to which they belong proffering assistance to the Imperial Forces in the emergency. I would ask that they should receive such training as might be agreed upon between our military authorities and the Government concerned, and that they should be fully organized and fully equipped with a view to acting together and drilling together in the battalions of regiments with which they would take the field. I do not want to go into the details of the question, because I think perhaps it is a question where we want first to have the principle decided. I do not want to go into the questions of what their status would be with regard to other corps; whether there should be any attachment to the regiments at home; whether there should be any exchange of units which has often been talked about, and was talked about at this Conference in 1897; whether the officers who are to accept service in this particular force should have any claim on Imperial Commissions.

‘All those I think are questions which we must take up and deal with, but of course, there is the great question of expenditure, I would point out that this is not a large financial question. The number of men asked for is so comparatively small that it is unlikely that there would be a difficulty in getting men to pledge themselves, and the reserve pay which we give after all only amounts to £9 per man per annum. That reserve pay, over a force of 20,000 men, would only amount to £180,000 a year over the whole of the Colonies, and I am by no means prepared to say, in looking to the last paragraph of Mr. Seddon’s motion, that it would not be a fair thing to ask the Imperial Government to assist in that respect in case they really had a call on these troops. Of course, if these troops are entirely under the control of the Colonial Government, and if their Colony says, which it very possibly would, “We will not pledge ourselves to send you any men until we know the emergency and until we have the

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assent of our Parliament for agreeing to take part in that particular emergency,' it would probably be held that so long as the Colonial Government kept the control as to the employment of the troops, they should pay them. For ourselves, if it is held that any troops are part of our recognized Army Reserve, I think it would not be unreasonable for the Imperial Exchequer to bear some portion of the charge. I will not develop the question further, but I would point out that when I have spoken of £180,000 divided between the whole of the Colonies, I am speaking of a relatively small figure compared to that which has been recently added to our Estimates. On a most careful review by the Cabinet of the necessities of the case within two years—the years 1900 and 1901—we have added no less than £9,000,000 sterling to the Peace Estimates for the Army, and therefore the expenditure which I suggest may possibly not be grudged by the Colonies, though I think it may be met by retrenchment in some other quarters. In respect of figures it would only represent an expenditure in the whole of the Colonies of one-fiftieth of the sum which, in two years, the Imperial Government has had to take upon its shoulders. I would only urge before I sit down that these proposals are dictated not in the least by any idea of entering into an ambitious competition with other nations as to the extent of our land armaments. But up to now Great Britain has always been the last in the field. We cannot afford to be the last in the field. If we are forced into defensive action for any of our dependencies we are bound to be able to strike as quickly or quicker than any other Powers. That is the object of the whole of our present organization at the War Office, which has advanced most rapidly within the last two or three years, and I sincerely trust that the Colonial Governments may see their way to giving us, in this particular form, the support which they have given us in so unstinted a manner under the circumstances of the late war.'

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

NOTE.—Only six questions to be answered.

1. Distinguish what we call literature or *Belles Lettres* from the mass of things written or printed. Give the two main divisions of literature and their principal subdivisions, with the names of representative authors and works.

2. Write a list of Shakespeare's tragedies, with a brief outline of the plot of any *two* of them.

3. What is Milton's unique distinction among English poets? Give some account of his great poem, *Paradise Lost*.

4. Write explanatory notes upon Addison's *Spectator*, Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, Wordsworth's *Intimations of Immortality*, Scott's *Waverley*, Byron's *Childe Harold*, Coleridge's *Rime of the Ancient Mariner*.

5. With what great change in literary standards is the name of Wordsworth connected? What is the special value of his nature poetry and of his observation of peasant life? Name other members of his school.

6. Who is the great historical novelist in English literature? Mention some of his works. Name some novels and novelists belonging to each of the following classes: (1) The novel of high life, (2) the novel of middle life, and (3) the novel of low life. Give an example of: the novel of passion, the novel of sentiment, the romantic novel, the realistic novel, the novel of domestic life, the problem novel (social, political and religious).

7. Make a brief synopsis of any novel you have read by Dickens, or Thackeray, or George Eliot, and give your reasons for liking or disliking it.

8. Who are the most important essayists of the nineteenth century? Make a list, with the titles of their books of essays, and characterize those of any *one* author you may have read.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Express as a circulating decimal

$$\frac{4.25}{8.8} \times \frac{25}{6 \times 18.05} : \frac{0.0375}{6.13} = 17 \frac{12}{13}$$

2. A note for \$438, drawn on Feb. 20th, 1908, at 90 days, was discounted at a bank on Mar. 21st at 6%. How much did the bank give for it?

3. A Canadian merchant owes £7,045 to one in London, Eng. How much must he pay for a bill of exchange to cancel the debt, if he has to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent commission, and exchange is quoted at 9 per cent premium?

4. A man has \$2,640 in a bank which pays 3 per cent per annum compounded quarterly. He withdraws his money, and invests it in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent stock at 93 $\frac{1}{4}$, brokerage being $\frac{1}{8}$. Find the change in his annual income.

5. Find within an inch the length of the side of a square field which contains 2 acres.

6. Find the weight, in pounds, of a mile of circular wire, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, when the material weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per cubic inch.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

1. Translate into French:—

The warders, struck with his rich attire and noble countenance, suffered him to approach the ground over which the queen was to pass somewhat closer than was permitted to ordinary spectators. Thus the adventurous youth stood full in Elizabeth's eye when a trifling accident happened which attracted her attention towards him yet more strongly. The night had been rainy, and just where the young gentleman stood, a small quantity of mud interrupted the queen's passage. As she hesitated to pass on, the gallant, throwing his cloak from his shoulders, laid it on the miry spot, so as to ensure her passing over it dryshod. Elizabeth looked at the young man, who accompanied this act of devoted courtesy with a profound reverence, and a blush that overspread his whole countenance. The queen was confused and blushed in her turn, nodded her head, hastily passed on, and embarked in her barge without saying a word.

—WALTER SCOTT, (*Kenilworth*.)

2. Traduire en anglais:—

ENTRÉE DE MARMONTEL AU COLLÈGE.

Je fus logé selon l'usage du collège, avec cinq autres écoliers, chez un honnête artisan de la ville, et mon père, assez triste de s'en aller sans moi, m'y laissa avec mon paquet et des vivres pour la semaine: ces vivres consistaient en un gros pain de seigle, un petit fromage, un morceau de lard et deux ou trois livres de bœuf; ma mère y avait ajouté une douzaine de pommes. Voilà, pour le dire une fois, quelle était toutes les semaines la provision des élèves les mieux nourris du collège. Notre bourgeoise nous faisait la cuisine et, pour sa peine, son logement et même les légumes de son petit jardin qu'elle mettait au pot, nous lui donnions, par tête, vingt-cinq sous par mois; en sorte que, tout calculé, hormis mon vêtement, je pouvais coûter à mon père de quatre à cinq louis par an. C'était beaucoup pour lui, et il me tardait de lui épargner cette dépense.

— MARMONTEL (*Mémoires*).

For candidates whose mother tongue is French.

3. Write an English letter of at least 150 words to a business man, asking for a situation for a friend, and describing his qualifications.

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4. Write an English composition of not less than 150 words on *one* of the following topics:—

Imperialism.

The choice of a career.

The proceedings and prospects of the Royal Commission sitting in Montreal at the present time.

Free Trade.

Pour les candidats de langue anglaise.

5. Racontez en français à un ami ce que vous avez fait pendant l'hiver passé.

(Au moins 150 mots.)

6. Ecrire une composition française d'au moins 150 mots sur *un* des sujets suivants:—

L'Impérialisme.

Le Libre-Echange.

Le développement du Nord-Ouest du Canada.

Le choix d'une carrière.

ALGEBRA.

NOTE.—Only six questions to be answered.

1. Resolve into factors:

$$\begin{aligned} & x^2 + x - 12 \\ & x^{2p} - 3x^p y^q + 2y^{2q} \\ & x^2 - 6x - 9a^2 - 6a + 8. \end{aligned}$$

2. State the index law of Algebra, and thence explain the meaning of negative, zero, and fractional indices.

3. State the principle of undetermined coefficients.

Determine the numerical quantity p so that

$$16x^4 - 24x^3 + px^2 - 24x + 16$$

may be a perfect square.

4. If α and β are the roots of the equation

$$x^2 + px + q = 0$$

prove that $\alpha + \beta = -p$ and $\alpha\beta = q$

also find the value of $\alpha^3 + \beta^3$.

5. Find the sum of the general geometric series; and use it to prove that $0.23 = 7/30$.

6. How many different ways has a man to choose from in casting his vote for 1, 2, 3 or 4 out of 7 candidates? How many different choices has he left when he has already decided to vote for a specified candidate?

7. Prove the binomial theorem for positive integral indices. Use it to expand $\sqrt{1-x}$ to 5 terms.

8. A cyclist starts for a ride at 9 a.m. He can go 10 miles an hour and intends to be back at 1 p.m. Owing to a puncture, he has to walk the last part of the way at 4 miles an hour, and reaches home at 2.30 p.m. When did the puncture occur?

GEOMETRY.

1. (a) State all the cases in which two triangles are equal in all respects when three parts of the one are given respectively equal to three parts of the other.

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- (b) Explain from a figure how two triangles may be related when two sides and the angle opposite one of them in the one are given equal to the corresponding parts in the other.
2. (a) The sum of the angles in any triangle is equal to two right angles.
 (b) ABC is a triangle. The bisector of the angle A meets BC in D. Show that the bisector of the angle ADC meets that of the exterior angle at C at an angle $\frac{1}{2}A$.
3. A straight line AB is bisected at P and produced to Q; show that the rectangle AQ, QB together with the square on PB is equal to the square on PQ.
 Construct a rectangle which shall be equal to the difference of two given squares and such that the difference of two adjacent sides shall be double of the smaller square.
4. (a) PAB and PCD are two secants to the circle ABDC. Prove that PA, PB = PC, PD.
 (b) How far along the surface of the ocean can a man see when he is stationed 100 feet above it, assuming that the earth's diameter is 7920 miles?
5. Show how to inscribe a regular hexagon in a given circle.
 Show that the area of a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle is three-fourths of that of the corresponding circumscribed hexagon.
6. If a straight line be drawn parallel to one side of a triangle it shall cut the other sides (or those sides produced) proportionally.
 If the bisector of the angle B of a triangle ABC meets D at right angles, show that a line through D parallel to BC will bisect AC.

 PHYSICS.

NOTE.—Only seven questions to be answered.

1. State Boyle's Law. What will be the new pressure when 2044 c.c. of a gas at 77.8 cm. pressure are compressed into a volume of 1628 c.c.?
2. State Newton's Law of Motion.
 A horse sets a load in motion by pulling on a chain which is attached to the load. Discuss fully the various forces which are brought into play.
3. Calculate how long it would take an echo to reach us from a mountain two miles away.
4. (a) Give evidence in support of the view that heat is a form of energy. What is meant by the *mechanical equivalent of heat*?
 (b) A bullet whose mass is 10 grams enters a snow-drift with a velocity of 15,000 cm. per second, and is brought to rest in the drift. If the temperature of the snow is 0°C., how much snow is melted?
5. Explain what is meant by the radiation, conduction and convection of heat.
6. What is the law of reflection of light? By means of diagrams show how to find the image of an object in a plane, convex and concave mirror.
7. State the evidence in support of the view that light is propagated in the form of waves.
8. What are some of the properties of a magnet? Draw carefully the magnetic field around a bar magnet and a horseshoe magnet.
9. Name three methods of obtaining an electric current, and state what is the source of the energy of the current in each case.
10. State Joule's Law for the heat developed in an electric circuit. A current is passed through a long thin wire, and the wire glows. Part of the wire is cooled, and the remained glows more brightly than before. Explain.

CHEMISTRY.

NOTE.—The candidate is required to answer six questions only.

1. Describe as fully as you can, how the compositions, by weight, of any *one* of the following compounds may be determined: carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, ammonia, hydrochloric acid. Given that carbon dioxide contains 27.28 per cent carbon, and that a litre of it, at normal temperature and pressure, weighs 1.962 gram, deduce its formula.

2. Give directions for preparing (a) iodine, (b) hydriodic acid, (c) iodic acid, writing equations for the reactions involved. State the properties of these three substances, and compare them with those of chlorine and the corresponding chlorine compounds. How could you distinguish between an iodide and a chloride?

3. State Dulong and Petits' law of atomic heats. 1 gram of a certain metal yields 1.246 gram of the oxide. Given that the specific heat of the metal is 0.0955, deduce its atomic weight and its valence.

4. Discuss the relation between the properties of elements and their atomic weights, and show how elements are classified on the basis of this relation.

5. What explanation does the theory of electrolytic dissociation give of the following:—

(a) The neutralization of sodium hydroxide by hydrochloric acid;

(b) The solvent action of hydrochloric acid on marble;

(c) The failure of hydrogen sulphide to precipitate zinc from solutions of the metal containing free hydrochloric acid?

6. How is metallic lead prepared from galena? Name and give the formula of the principal compounds of lead. How may (a) lead dioxide, (b) red lead, (c) white lead, (d) chrome yellow, (e) lead sulphate be prepared from metallic lead? Write equations for the reactions involved in the processes you described.

7. Compare the properties of the dioxides of carbon, silicon, tin and lead.

8. Is nitrogen found in a free state in nature? What are the chief nitrogen compounds which are found in nature? Describe the preparation and chief properties of nitrogen.

9. Give the formula for sulphate of copper. Describe its production, properties and uses.

BIOLOGY.

NOTE.—Candidates are expected to answer any three of the first four questions and any three of the second four questions.

1. In what classes of the Animal Kingdom does aërial locomotion occur? Describe the organs of flight in these.

2. Discuss the phenomena of protective resemblance to the environment and of mimicry in the Animal Kingdom.

3. Describe the structure of a Canadian species belonging to any one of the following groups: Mollusca, Insecta, Crustacea.

4. Certain mutual relationships have been observed to exist between insects and flowering plants. Discuss these.

5. Give an account of the structure and properties of a plant cell.

6. Compare fully a monocotyledonous plant with a dicotyledon.

7. Give short descriptions of:

(a) A common fungus.

(b) A moss.

(c) A fern.

8. Discuss hybridisation and the part which it plays in the production of new species.

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LATIN.

1. Translate either (a) or (b):

(a) Est autem amicitia nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate summa consensio; qua quidem haud scio an, excepta, sapientia, quidquam melius homini sit a Diis immortalibus datum. Divitas alii præponunt bonam alii valetudinem, alii potentiam, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates. Beluarum hoc quidem extremum est: illa autem superiora caduca et incerta, posita non tam in consiliis nostris, quam in fortunæ temeritate. Qui autem in virtute summum bonum ponunt, præclare illi quidem: sed hæc ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet; nec sine virtute amicitia esse ullo pacto potest.

—Cicero, *De Amicitia*.

(b) Sed quoniam res humanæ fragiles caducæque sunt, semper aliqui anquirendi sunt, quos diligamus et a quibus diligamur. Caritate enim benevolentiaque sublata, omnis est e vita sublata jucunditas. Mihi quidem Scipio, quanquam est subito ereptus, vitit tamen semperque vivet; virtutem enim amavi illius viri, quæ extincta non est. Nec mihi soli versatur ante oculos, qui illam semper in manibus habui, sed etiam posteris erit clara et insignis. Nemo unquam animo aut spe majora suscipiet, qui sibi non illius memoriam atque imaginem proponendam putet.

—Cicero, *De Amicitia*.

2. Translate the following Latin quotations:—

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.
 Si vis pacem, para bellum.
 Veni, vidi, vici.
 Labor omnia vincit.
 Possunt quia posse videntur.
 Nemo me impune lacessit.
 Poeta nascitur, non fit.
 De mortuis nil nisi bonum.
 Ex nihilo nihil fit.
 Caeca invidia est.
 Habeas corpus.
 Noli me tangere.
 Fama nihil est celerius.
 Valeat quantum valere potest.
 Abeunt studia in mores.
 Dum vivimus, vivamus.
 Sic transit gloria mundi.
 Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.
 Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.
 Amici probantur rebus adversis.

SHEET 2.—LATIN.

3. Decline the following nouns in full and state the gender of each:

ager rex urbs caput genus animal cornu res.

Decline together:

alma mater acer equus tristis amator.

Write the other degrees of comparison of:

bonus malus brevis vetus acriter similis.

4. Write out in full the present indicative and subjunctive active of the verbs following:

volo (I wish) fero habeo.

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Give the principal parts of:

eo sto vereor scribo ago tango sequor miror.

Distinguish the three forms:

regitur regatur regetur.

5. Translate into Latin either (a) or (b):

(a) After the death of Hiero, who for more than forty years had been the friend and ally of the Roman people, his grandson (*nepos*), a boy of fifteen years, became king.—If any one thinks the city will be relieved (*obsidione libero*), he makes a great mistake, because the enemy's forces are daily increasing.—You may, perhaps, ask whether we ought at any time to prefer new friends to old, as we are wont to prefer young horses to old.

(b) He says that he hears.

He said that he had heard.

I must make a journey.

It behooves us to love our country.

He asked what the boy had said.

With two friends he went to Italy that he might see Rome.

This matter being finished, he set out at daybreak on the following day.

If he were not here now he would never be here.

While we are waiting let us be seated.

In one day the general used five horses.

GERMAN.

NOTE.—Only two of the first four questions to be answered.

1. (a) When does the inversion of subject and verb take place?

(b) Which conjunctions have no effect on the construction?

(c) Mention a few adverbial conjunctions which causes the inversion of subject and verb.

(d) *Translate*: I. Yesterday he was here. II. Slowly he entered. III. Without saying a word he sat down.

2. (a) How is the passive voice in German formed?

(b) Write the following sentence in the *same person* and *number*, but in all tenses of the Indicative and Conditional:

Wir werden erwartet.

(c) By what other constructions do the Germans often replace the passive voice?

(d) *Translate in three different ways*:

Your book will be found.

3. (a) Write those prepositions which govern two cases and illustrate the rules by examples.

(b) Write the prepositions which govern the possessive case.

(c) *Translate*: I. Don't go without us! II. Is that for me? III. With whom did you speak? IV. Through the Canadian Government. V. It was a letter from his father. VI. Do it for my sake!

4. Mention some of the rules for the use of the Subjunctive and illustrate each rule by one example.

5. *Translate either (a) or (b)*:

(a) Am blassen Meeresstrande

Sasz ich gedankenbekümmert und einsam.

Die Sonne neigte sich tiefer, und warf

Glührote Stdeifen auf das Wasser,

Und die wissen, weiten Wellen

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Von der Flut gedrängt,
 Schäumten und rauschten näher und näher—
 Ein seltsam Geräusch, ein Flüstern and Pfeifen,
 Ein Lachen und Murmeln, Seufzen und Sausen,
 Dazwischen ein wiegenliedheimliches Singen—
 Mir war, als hört ich verschollne Sagen,
 Uralte, liebliche Märchen,
 Die ich einst als Knabe
 Von Nachbarskindern vernahm,
 Wenn wir am Sommerabend
 Auf den Treppensteinen der Haustür
 Zum stillen Erzählen nieder kauerten
 Mit kleinen horchenden Herzen.

—Heine.

- (b) Wem Gott will rechte Gunst erweisen,
 Den schickt er in die weite Welt;
 Dem will er seine Wunder weisen
 In Berg und Wald und Strom und Feld.

Die Trägen, die zu Hause liegen,
 Erquicket nie das Morgenrot,
 Sie wissen nur von Kinderwiegen,
 Von Sorgen, Last und Not um Brot.

Die Bächlein von den Bergen springen,
 Die Lerchen schwirren hoch vor Lust,
 Was sollt' ich nicht mit ihnen singen
 Aus voller Kehl' und frischer Brust?

Den lieben Gott lass' ich nur walten;
 Der Bächlein, Lerchen, Wald und Feld
 Und Erd' und Himmel will erhalten,
 Hat auch mein' Sach' aufs best' mestellt!

—Eichendorff.

6. Translate either (a) or (b):

(a) Die Gesteine zu unsern Füßen enthalten die Geschichte der alten Umwälzungen der Erde. Um in diese Geschichte einzudringen, sind aber wenigstens zwei Eigenschaften erforderlich: die Fähigkeit der Beobachtung und die Fähigkeit, unsere Beobachtungen zu ordnen und mit einander zu vergleichen. Die Methode der Beobachtung wird dadurch veranschaulicht, dass wir die Merkmale verschiedener Gesteinsarten ermitteln. Die Tätigkeit der Ordnung findet Anwendung beider Klassifikation der Gesteine in drei Gruppen.

(b) In Hackelburg tauchte plötzlich ein verloren gegangenes Scharf wieder auf. Es war dies ein Mensch, der in seiner Jugend ein Tunichtgut gewesen war, dann nach Amerika ausgewandert und verschollen war. Wieder verlorene Sohn im Gleichnis hatte er seine Tage unter dem Borstenvieh, und zwar in Cincinnati, zugebracht, jedoch kehrte er nicht mit dem Bettelsack, sondern mit einem schweren Geldsack und guten Wecheln in die Heimat zurück. Hier gründete er eine Schweinemetzgerei, die er zur Erinnerung an die Stadt, wo er zu Vermögen gekommen war, "Zur Stadt Cincinnati" nannte.

7. Translate into German either (a) or (b):

(a) I have often seen a wonderful bridge, which is made of nothing but water. No mason (Steinmetz) can build it of stone; no carpenter has ever built such a bridge of wood. It often disappears very quickly, even in a night, but it is often just as quickly completed. As soon as the sun shines upon it and

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it feels the warm air, its splendour passes away and it becomes water again. When the cold of winter is very severe, the bridge lasts longest, for it then becomes constantly thicker and stronger.

(b) When President Jefferson was walking on the street one day, a negro passing by bowed to him. The president returned the bow in a friendly manner. A gentleman who accompanied him asked the president how he could so far condescend as to bow to a slave. "I should really be ashamed," replied the president, "to allow myself to be surpassed in politeness by a slave."

8. Write a short composition on any one of the following subjects:

- (a) Ein Blick aus meinem Fenster.
- (b) Ein Regentag in der Stadt.
- (c) Der Kanadische Winter.

MODERN HISTORY.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be answered.

1. Give an account of the difficulties which arose between England and her American colonies up to the Declaration of Independence of July 4th, 1776.
2. Give an estimate of the constitution granted to Canada in 1791.
3. Outline the consequences of the discovery of America.
The Revolution of 1648 in England was of a double character. Nationally it was both destructive and constructive. Describe briefly these two distinct phases of it, giving the chief dates:
4. First, the destructive features.
5. Second, the reconstructive features.
6. Explain what you understand by the term "The Renaissance," and indicate the place in that movement of Lorenzo de Medici and Erasmus.
7. Compare Peel and Gladstone as statesmen.
8. Estimate the causes and the consequences of the Franco-German war.
9. Compare Papineau and William Lyon Mackenzie as leaders, and show why they both advised taking up arms.
10. What were the chief political questions settled in Canada under Lord Elgin?

ECONOMICS.

NOTE.—Only six questions to be answered.

1. Define these terms: Utility, marginal utility, wealth, value, price, capital, interest, profits, law of increasing and of decreasing returns.
2. What is the function of capital in production? Which of the following would you classify as capital: Factory, improved farm, virgin soil, gold coin, paper money, railroad car, railroad franchise, railroad bond, typewriter's skill, good-will of a business?
3. In what ways does division of labour increase efficiency of production? Is its effect wholly beneficial?
4. What are the essential qualities of money (a) as a medium of exchange? (b) as a standard of value?
5. Is the elimination of competition by combination and monopoly the tendency in all industry to-day? If not, in what industries is there this tendency, and why?
6. How are railroad rates determined? What, in a general way, is the duty of the Railway Commission of Canada?
7. What are the aims of Trade Unions? Give a critical appreciation of the methods they use to realize their aims.

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8. Discuss the infant industry, home market and equality of cost of production arguments for tariff protection.

GEOGRAPHY.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be answered.

1. Why is it that though Canada is nearer to the sun in January than in July, the weather is warmer in the latter month than in the former?

2. Name a city in Europe in about the same latitude as Ottawa and account for the difference in the climates of the two.

3. Explain the parts played by heat and cold, winds, rains, rivers and ice in the production of soil. Illustrate the work of rivers by reference to the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi and the Hwang-Ho.

4. Choose *one* of the following-named countries and briefly describe its physical features, naming the races that inhabit it, the languages spoken in it, its chief natural productions (animal vegetable and mineral), and the industries dependent on these:—Italy, Belgium, Norway, Mexico, Brazil, Corea.

5. Describe and illustrate by a diagram the water system of the St. Lawrence basin.

6. Name ten of the more important fortified naval depôts for coal and provisions of the British Empire, and trace briefly the position of each.

7. (a) To what extent do position, configuration and climate influence the commercial prosperity of a country?

(b) Discuss the above question as applied to Canada.

8. Draw a contour map of the Dominion, indicating the arteries of commerce, such as: (1) Water routes, natural and artificial. (2) Chief railways. Indicate also the most important ports on these routes.

9. Classify, according to provinces, the leading products of Canada.

(a) Natural products.

(b) Artificial products.

10. Mining, agriculture and manufacturing are the three means by which a country achieves success. Which, in your estimation, will prove the leading factor in regard to Canada?

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. Define briefly:—Trial Balance, Balance Sheet, Assets, Liabilities, Profit & Loss Account, Trading Account, Capital, Trade Discount, Cash Discount, Interest, Exchange, Duty ad valorem, Duty specific, Cheque, Note, Draft, Bills Payable, Bills Receivable.

2. What are the usual books of account in a mercantile business? Describe two methods of keeping cash and bank transactions combined.

3. From the following items prepare a balance sheet, a trading account and profit and loss account for the business of 12 months to December 31, 1908:—

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Stock on hand Jan. 1/08, manufacturing a/c..	\$ 4,000 00	
" " foundry a/c..	3,500 00	
General expense..	330 36	
Machinery repairs..	129 68	
Real estate and building..	2,844 65	
Commission to salesmen..	583 86	
Freight, general account..	185 20	
Freight, foundry account..	36 79	
Interest..	228 04	
Wages, general factory..	2,462 18	
Wages, foundry..	992 48	
Travelling exp..	66 50	
Plant and machinery..	5,740 78	
Salaries..	629 48	
Accounts receivable..	1,493 92	
Insurance..	50 04	
Fuel on hand Dec. 31/08..	80 00	
Cash on hand and in bank..	33 62	
Taxes..	42 17	
Building repairs..	3 09	
Dividend paid 1st July, 1908..	224 75	
Heat and lighting..	135 90	
Office furniture..	52 73	
Legal expenses..	159 93	
Purchases, general factory..	10,000 00	
" foundry..	10,000 00	
Sales 1908, general mf'g. a/c..		14,858 92
" foundry..		15,244 46
Capital stock..		10,000 00
Bills payable..		272 34
Accounts payable..		384 83
Discounts earned..		200 06
Reserve account..		3,045 54
		<hr/>
	\$44,006 15	\$44,006 15
Inventory Dec. 31/08, general factory..	3,113,64	
" " foundry..	1,631 80	
Dividend due and payable Jan. 1/09..	225 00	
Write off 10% depreciation from the plant and machinery.		

4. What should be done with invoices of goods purchased when the goods are received before they are entered in the books ?

5. Make out an invoice for goods sold to John Smith containing ten items of hardware, stating terms on which the goods are sold.

SHORTHAND (80 words a minute).

Despite commercial depression, there is a spirit of hopefulness in the people. Colonists are seldom otherwise than optimistic. But on] every hand there is a demand for a policy that will bring permanence to commercial conditions, and which is wisely] taking the form of a call for an addition to the agricultural population.

Judging from the experience of Canada and] New South Wales, that appears to offer the only reliable remedy to the discouraging commercial situation. The study of the] conditions throughout the world prove that no country can hope to flourish

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on only one industry and more especially if] it is of a mining character. To expect South Africa to prosper because millions of value in the products of] the mines are exported annually is contrary to all economic laws. The development of the agricultural possibilities of South Africa] is more important than all the mining opportunities that may be capable of development on the continent. Wealth] derived from the cultivation of the soil in any country invariably remains a permanent asset.

South Africa can more readily] support millions of population in its agricultural possibilities between Table Mountain and the Zambesi than Canada can between] Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains. Established facts are agricultural development] and intensification in farm culture will create new markets, and bring in its train the establishment of manufacturing industries, without] which no country can hope to have attained the full measure of its strength or power.

In promoting agricultural settlement,] natural and climatic difficulties may have to be overcome in certain districts, but science has mastered these elsewhere. Prejudices] may have to be allayed incident to the introduction of a new agricultural population, but statesmanship and patriotism can solve] that difficulty.

The whites of South Africa may abandon all hope of solving the native problems on proper lines, or] even of maintaining their influence with the native population, unless there is considerable addition to their own forces. To fail] in their responsibilities on this point is to abandon duties that have become national in their character and magnitude.

British] statesmen and British capitalists are alike interested in every phase of this South African question. They all have much at] stake in the future of this country. Every] colony would welcome South Africa joining in the march of material prosperity] that has marked colonial development and government in the other British possessions during recent years.

SHORTHAND (100 words a minute).

AUDIT OFFICE, Ottawa, June 4, 1907.

SIR,—I inclose herewith copy of a letter which I have sent to the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence in reference to advances on] account of Ross Rifle contract and have to request that you will bring the matter to the attention of the Treasury Board at your earliest convenience.]

According to the ruling of the Department of Justice the government is obliged to advance to the contractor all amounts expended by him on labour] and materials entering into the manufacture of the rifles, up to 75 per cent of the cost of the rifle. These advances have been made] from time to time and payment in full has also been made for all rifles delivered and accepted by the government, but the contractor has] failed to fill his part of the contract as out of five alleged orders, the first for 12,000 rifles and the] next four for 10,000 each, he has completed only one order, viz., the second one. There are 3,000] of the first order undelivered, 3,000 of the third order and the whole of the fourth and fifth orders undelivered, while advances] have been made of the full 75 per cent on the first four orders and \$84,941.04 on] the fifth order, and, so far as I am aware, no steps have been taken by the government to enforce the fulfilment of the contract,] while the contractor is claiming further advances on the fifth order.

I have directed the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence to refrain from using his Letter of Credit for the purpose of making further advances and would respectfully suggest that you advise him to the same effect. In the] issue of certificates for further credits in his favour I shall issue them only on condition that this restriction be observed and, if he decides] to make further advances, direct application for audit before payment must be made to this office.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, OTTAWA, June 4, 1907.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with further reference to the question of advances to the Ross Rifle Company,] and shall lay it, and all the correspondence which has passed between your department and this with reference to this subject, before my minister immediately] upon his return from the Colonial Conference. In the meantime, in compliance with your request, I forward copies of orders given from time to time] to the Ross Rifle Company for rifles.

As regards the first order for 12,000 rifles, the contract with the Ross Rifle] Company, of which you have a copy, is the order.

I forward, herewith, a copy of a letter to the Ross Rifle Company from my] predecessor, dated November 22, 1904. This letter has been accepted by the minister and the Ross Rifle Company as an order] for 20,000 rifles, in addition.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Auditor General.

SHORTHAND (120 words a minute).

Lying in Portsmouth Harbour is a fine old ship, which brings back to our mind the first Admiral who ever lived. The ship is the Victory, on board which the] brave Admiral Nelson was killed, nearly a hundred years ago, in the great fight at Trafalgar.

Before a boy is passed as a sailor, he has to serve some time] on a training-ship, where, among other things, he has to learn how to handle a rifle and cutlass, and to help with the firing of the big guns. While] he joins his ship he is told off to some special work. Perhaps he acts as a messenger or a bugler, until the time comes when he is rated as] an ordinary seaman. Would you like to know how the sailors pass their time on board ship? Soon after daybreak they turn out, lash up their hammocks, take them] on deck and stow them away in the nettings. Then they wash, have breakfast and are inspected by one of the officers. After breakfast they go to their work,] practice seamanship or gunnery, and have rifle and cutlass drill. At a quarter to twelve the decks are cleared up, and at noon dinner is ready. After dinner there is] more work till four, when supper is served; and soon afterwards the men are free to do as they like, and pass the time in spinning yarns, writing home or] singing. At half-past seven or eight, hammocks are piped down, and those who wish can turn in. About an hour afterwards lights are put out and only those men] who have to work the great ship, or to keep watch, remain awake.

There are many dangers on the sea and sailors have to be careful as well as brave.] Sometimes a poor fellow falls overboard, and then his mates hasten to throw him a lifebelt, so that he can keep himself afloat until they launch a boat. The] pilot is a very important person who guides the vessel into port. The coastguard is generally an old sailor, who lives on shore, and watches our coasts.

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XII.—SPECIAL PAPERS SET AT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR TWO POSITIONS AS JUNIOR ASSISTANTS IN THE HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY, DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Value.

COSMOGRAPHY.

-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. What is "apparent noon"? "mean time"? "sidereal time"? |
| 10 | 2. What is the relation between the latitude of a station and the altitude of the pole at that station? |
| 10 | 3. Give a definition of the ecliptic. What is meant by conjunction of celestial bodies? How is the position of a star fixed in the celestial sphere? |

Value.

GEOMETRY.

-
- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Prove that the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the sides of a right-angled triangle. |
| 10 | 2. Prove that any angle A B C inscribed in a circumference is measured by half the intercepted arc. |
| 15 | 3. <i>Problem</i> (to be solved by geometry). In the centre of a pond 10 feet in diameter grew a reed 1 foot above the surface, but when the top was pulled to the bank it just reached the edge of the surface. How deep was the pond? |

Value.

ALGEBRA.

-
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 15 | 1. <i>Problem</i> . The hands of a watch are at 12 o'clock. At what time exactly will they first be directly opposite to one another? |
| 10 | 2. Explain the meaning of the following expressions: Homogeneous equation; an incommensurable quantity |
| $X = \frac{a}{o} ; A^{\frac{1}{2}}.$ | |
| 15 | 3. Find two numbers whose sum is nine times their difference, and whose product diminished by the greater number is equal to 12 times the greater number divided by the less. |

Value.

SURVEYING.

-
- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. A chart is plotted on a scale of 2½ inches to the nautical mile. What is the natural scale? |
| 10 | 2. Explain briefly: Polyconic; Gnomonic and Mercator's projections. |
| 10 | 3. State briefly how you would proceed to measure a base-line, about one mile in length, within an accuracy of, say 3 inches. The field is supposed to be clear of obstruction but not perfectly flat. |
| 15 | 4. Compute the sides of the quadrilateral, from the base and bearings given in the figure, and plot by the method of latitudes and departures. The station A will be taken for origin; the bearings are referred to the south point. |
| 20 | 5. Plot topography from note-book, by the latitudes and departures given. The coordinates of several stations are omitted, these points are to be plotted with a protractor. The bearings are referred to the north point and to the main line AB which is considered a meridian. |

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From.	To.	Latitudes.		Departures.		REDUCED.	
						Latitudes.	Departures.
		N.	S.	E.	W.		
1X	X					10428·68	0·00
1	2	634·43			43·90	855·92	241·40
2	3		53·11		3881·30	802·81	—4122·70
5	6	822·49			9·49	3850·48	—4314·74
7	10	539·49			160·84	5214·97	—4779·48
11	12	559·39		987·05		6634·48	—2594·83
13	14	630·31		645·65		7610·82	—1168·45
19	X	359·00		178·64		10428·68	0·00

N. R.—The figure and note-book referred to cannot be reproduced in the report.

XIII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR POSITIONS OF TRANSLATOR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND THE ANNUITIES BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(Time: 2½ hours.)

1. Treat in English *one* of the following topics, punctuating with great care (not less than 250 words):—
A strike, real or fictitious, in a Canadian coal mine, accompanied by intervention of the militia.
The effect, actual or probable, of American immigration on the Northwest.
The Yellow Peril.
The Tercentenary of the Foundation of Quebec.
The Seigniorial System in Canada.
The King's influence on foreign politics.
2. Punctuate, and capitalize where necessary:
macaulay history of england vol. 1 chap VI pp 60 65
the scott act, the annual budget speech, swifts tale of a tub.
have you any interest in this case and if so state what
when he was in a rage and he was often in a rage he swore like a trooper
3. Discriminate between the following words by means of sentences containing them: *separate, divide, distinguish; ludicrous, amusing, funny.*
4. If you were rewriting for publication the manuscript of a deceased friend, in what circumstances, if any, would you be willing to retain the following words: *light-complected, hustle, graft, rooster?* Discuss them individually.
5. Criticise briefly and rewrite the following:—
He said to his patient that if he did not feel better in half an hour he thought he had better return.
The priests transmitted to the ignorant population the instruction which they themselves were unable to acquire.
I doubt whether I will be allowed to go without I see my father first.
The longest if any railroad in the world.
He spoke as though he understood me.

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COMPOSITION FRANÇAISE.

[Temps alloué: 2 heures et demie.]

Valeur.

. PUNCTUATION.

10 Ecrivez, en le ponctuant, le passage suivant:

“Epuisé par les travaux de la journée je n'avais durant la nuit que quelques heures pour délasser mes membres fatigués souvent il m'arrivait pendant ce court repos d'oublier ma nouvelle fortune et lorsqu'aux premières blancheurs de l'aube les trompettes du camp venaient à sonner l'air de Diane j'étais étonné d'ouvrir les yeux au milieu des boisj'aimais à voir les tentes encore fermées d'où sortaient quelques soldats à moitié vêtus....”

GRAMMAIRE.

20 (a) Questions sur le morceau qui précède:

1. Justifiez l'emploi du temps dans les expressions: *Je n'avais durant la nuit; venaient à sonner.*
2. Exposez, d'après le texte, la différence entre: *Durant* et *Pendant*.
3. Analysez: *J'étais étonné.*
4. Donnez la syntaxe complète du mot: *Quelque* (sans les exceptions).
5. Justifiez la place de l'adjectif *nouvelle* dans l'expression: *nouvelle fortune*, et dites à ce propos ce que vous savez de l'épithète dans la phrase.
6. Justifiez l'emploi du mot *où* dans l'expression: *d'où sortaient.*

20 (b) Corrigez les phrases suivantes:

1. J'ai écrit aussitôt mon arrivée.
2. Cet éloge est ce qui me flatte davantage.
3. Obéis de suite.
4. J'ai très faim.
5. Cinq à six piastres; sept à huit chevaux.
6. Il se fit jour à travers des ennemis.

STYLE.

50 Ecrire une composition d'environ 250 mots sur le sujet suivant:

“La fortune la plus honorable et la plus douce est celle qui est acquise par un travail intelligent et patient.”

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ARITHMETIC.

[Time: 1½ hours.]

1. Find, correct to 2 places of decimals, the value of

$$(a). \frac{10.326 \div 2.8735}{0.76924}, \quad (b). 2250 (1.075)^4, \quad (c). \sqrt{137.6}.$$

2. (a) A sum of money is deposited in a bank which pays 3% per annum, compounded quarterly. By what per cent of itself is the money increased at the end of one year? at the end of two years?

(b) A man wishes to have an annual income of \$500 from the interest on his money in the bank of (a). How much must his deposit be?

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3. A 70-day note for \$725 is discounted at a bank, on the day on which it is drawn up, at 6%. How much does the bank give for it? What per cent per annum does the bank make on its money by the transaction, supposing the note is paid when it is due?
4. A buys a farm from B for which he is to pay \$1,000 at the end of each year for the next five years. If money is worth 5% per annum, what single sum could he pay to B to cancel the debt (a) now? (b) at the end of five years?
5. A village borrows \$3,000, and promises to pay it back, principal and interest, in three equal annual payments, the first payment to be made one year after the money is borrowed. What is the value of the annual payment, if money is worth 4%?

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

[Time: 2½ hours.]

N.B.—Render the meaning as exactly as possible, paying attention also to form. A literal translation must be frequently inaccurate.

Translate into French.

- (a) In the United States, the control of administration is the prize of victory in a Presidential election, and the vanquished faction gets no chance of office for four years; but it can make its influence felt in legislation. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, who is one of the managers of the party dominant in that Chamber, will take care that there is a majority of his own associates on every one of the important committees by which the Acts of Congress are shaped. But he would not venture to exclude his opponents altogether. The composition of the committees is supposed to correspond roughly to that of the House; so that, in each of these legislative councils, there will be a quota of members of the defeated party, able to take some part in the moulding of legislation. The right of the minority may not in practice amount to very much, but it is at any rate not ignored. Similarly, in the French Chamber, the various *bureaux* are supposed to be fairly selected from the different groups of which the assembly is composed.
- (b) It would have been remarkable indeed if many orders had gone abroad under such discouragement. Meanwhile the home demand was increasing fast; a mighty continent was to be subdued to the service of man; the natural increase of population was supplemented by hosts of immigrants; and no materials to-day contribute more to economic development than iron and steel. They were required for machinery, engines, locomotives, rails, bridges, and ships; now, in addition, steel is in demand for the huge trucks employed in the transportation of heavy goods in the United States, and also for buildings. No country in the world utilizes steel so much for building purposes as the United States. At present it is the rule in America to construct tall edifices in the form of steel cage-works with walls which consist of brickwork or masonry and are built in between the steel pillars, to serve as shields against the weather and not as supports. Steel being demanded on so large a scale, it is not surprising that it is now produced on a scale unequalled in any spot in Europe.

DOMINION COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION.

- (c) In the British North America Act of 1867, 'the exclusive legislative authority of the parliament of Canada' was recognized as extending to 'all matters' included in 'the regulation of trade and commerce,' 'the raising of money by

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any mode or system of taxation,' 'navigation and shipping' 'currency and coinage,' 'banks and banking.' (b)

The extent to which the powers conferred by this statute were immediately acted upon will be apparent on referring to the first customs act passed by the dominion parliament, 31 Vic., c. 7. But the term 'exclusive,' above cited, is not to be understood as limiting the inherent legislative powers of the Imperial parliament.

And although for a time the restriction upon the imposition of differential duties continued to be enforced, at least to the extent of requiring the governor-general to reserve any bills of this nature for the special consideration of her Majesty's government, yet upon the issue of revised instructions to the Marquis of Lorne, upon his assumption of the government of Canada, in October, 1878, these directions were omitted, and the Imperial government were content to rely upon the prerogative right of disallowance, as a sufficient security against the enactment of any measures, by the parliament of Canada, that should be of such a character as to call for the interposition of the royal veto.

(b) See the B.N.A. Act, 1867, sec. 91.

TRADUCTION DU FRANCAIS EN ANGLAIS.

(Temps alloué, 2 heures et demie.)

N.B.—Rendre le sens aussi exactement que possible, tout en soignant la forme. Une traduction littérale ne peut être toujours juste.

Traduire en anglais:

(a) Comme tout corps délibérant, le Conseil des ministres doit avoir un président. Chez nous, on peut même dire qu'il en a deux, de telle sorte que tantôt l'un tantôt l'autre, selon les cas et d'après certaines règles, préside à ses délibérations: l'un est le ministre qui porte le titre officiel de *président du Conseil des ministres*, l'autre est le Président de la République.

En Angleterre, nous le savons, il en est autrement. Par suite d'une tradition bien établie et plus que séculaire, le monarque n'y préside jamais les Conseils de cabinet, mais bien le premier ministre; et c'est, en principe, seulement par l'intermédiaire de ce dernier que le monarque communique avec le Cabinet. Mais en France, lorsque le gouvernement parlementaire s'introduisit avec la monarchie constitutionnelle, cette règle ne se fit point recevoir. Sous la Restauration, où les souvenirs et l'étiquette de l'ancien régime exerçaient encore une grande influence, la règle s'établit naturellement que le Conseil des ministres délibérait en présence et sous la présidence du roi. Cette pratique se maintint sous la Monarchie de Juillet; mais en même temps s'affirma le principe que le Cabinet pouvait délibérer à part, hors de la présence du Chef de l'Etat, lorsqu'il le jugeait convenable. Casimir Périer revendiqua même ce droit avec une netteté particulière.

(b) Un déficit, résultant d'un événement quelconque, trop de pluie ou trop de sécheresse, cherté des engrais ou bon marché des produits, concurrence intérieure ou concurrence étrangère, exploitation ignorante et routinière, etc., doit-il incomber aux intéressés, dans ce cas, aux propriétaires, qui courent aussi les chances de plus-values de leurs terres, ou doit-il incomber aux gens qui, ne participant en rien à la direction de leurs affaires,

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n'ont pas plus d'intérêt à leurs chances de gain qu'à leurs risques de pertes?

Qu'ont fait les législateurs qui ont mis les droits sur les blés? Ils ont cru peut-être et ils ont persuadé à l'opinion publique, mal informée des questions économiques, qu'ils conjuraient la perte résultant de la concurrence étrangère. Pas du tout. Ils se sont bornés à la repasser allègrement aux consommateurs de pain, c'est-à-dire aux plus nombreux, à ceux qui ont la présidence du roi. Cette pratique se maintint sous la Monarchie de rogné la ration de viande de ceux qui doivent fournir pour la plus grande part au renouvellement de la population.

(c) RICHESSE COMMERCIALE ET INDUSTRIELLE DE LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.

La richesse matérielle de la province de Québec, au point de vue commercial et industriel, les statistiques suffisent pour la constater.

C'est à plus de 200 millions de francs que s'élève tous les ans la seule exportation de Québec (1). Quelles richesses cette province livre-t-elle donc en si grande abondance à l'étranger? Ce sont celles surtout que lui fournit la nature même, et que lui procure sa situation pour ainsi dire privilégiée. Ce sont ses forêts, d'où sort chaque année une valeur de 50 millions de francs; ce sont ses pêcheries maritimes et fluviales, ce sont ses mines, c'est son industrie, c'est surtout enfin l'agriculture qui, en produits directs ou en transit, fait sortir annuellement par ses ports une valeur de 100 millions de francs.

L'industrie ne fait que naître, mais elle est déjà florissante, et donne un démenti à ceux qui accusent les Canadiens d'inactivité et de stagnation.

La plus importante de beaucoup est l'industrie des cuirs; elle occupe à elle seule 22,000 ouvriers et ses produits fournissent le tiers de l'exportation totale des objets manufacturés. Son centre principal est Québec; où, dans cette partie de la ville basse qui s'étend le long de la rivière Saint-Charles, se pressent de nombreuses et importantes manufactures.

Vient ensuite le sciage des bois, ayant son centre à Hull et à Ottawa, et qui fournit encore un gros chiffre à l'exportation; une foule d'autres industries enfin, plus modestes dans leur développement, mais dont l'ensemble donne un total important.

(1) Voy. *Résumé statistique* publié par le gouvernement d'Ottawa, année 1886, tableau, p. 192; année 1888, p. 205.

XIV.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR POSITION OF CLERK IN THE VETERINARY DIRECTOR GENERAL AND LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

[Time: 2½ hours.]

Value.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Distinguish between simple, complex and compound sentences. Give an example of each. |
| 5 | 2. Distinguish between direct and indirect forms of speech. Give an example of each. |

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- 5 3. Distinguish between a simile and a metaphor, giving an example of each.
- 10 4. A sentence should not end with a short or unimportant word. Mention exceptions to this rule.
- 10 5. In the following extract substitute other suitable words or expressions for those in italics:—
That its *development* was greatest among the *most enlightened section* of the Grecian name, and smallest among the *more obtuse and stationary* is *matter of notorious fact*; and it is not less true, that the *prevalence* of this habit was one of the *chief causes* of the *intellectual eminence* of the *nation generally*.
- 20 6. Point out any inaccuracies you may see in the following sentences, and correct them:—
(a) He will maintain his cause though he loses his estate.
(b) There are men that scorn a mean action, and who will exert themselves to serve you.
(c) All the virtues of mankind are to be counted upon a few fingers, but his follies and vices are innumerable.
(d) Opportunity to do good is the highest preferment which a noble mind desires.
- 40 7. Write a composition of not fewer than two hundred and fifty words on *any one* of the following subjects:—
The advantages of a good education.
The Freedom of the Press.
The best means of developing national character.
The importance of cultivating habits of observation.
A Canadian Navy.

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BOOKKEEPING.

(Time: 3 hours.)

Value.

- 23 1. Define or write brief explanatory notes on the following terms. Where possible, give the commercial autonym or term of opposite meaning.

Solvency, Resource, Days of Grace, Bank Deposit, Wholesale, Joint Stock Company, Double Entry, Joint and Several Note, Interest, Sales Book, Bill of Exchange, Creditor.

2.

TRIAL BALANCE, JUNE 30TH, 1909.

Names of Accounts.	Debits.	Credits.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Capital.	1,450 00	4,260 00
Cash	5,875 75	3,241 25
Bank	9,497 50	3,750 90
Merchandise		13,876 45
Bills receivable	950 00	375 00
Bills payable	225 00	750 00
Real estate	7,550 00	3,275 00
Interest and discount	94 75	110 40
Heat and light.	850 00	
Office furniture	500 00	
General expense	153 00	
Thompson & Russell.	638 35	294 90
J. Langdon, Limited.	86 00	379 00

INVENTORIES, JUNE 30TH, 1909.

	Cost of merchandise on hand, \$1,450.00 to be marked down 10%	
	Real Estate	\$6,000 00
	Office Furniture, valued at 5% less than cost	
	Fuel on hand	135 00
	Interest due, payable by firm	18 65
	Interest due, receivable by firm	24 70
4	(a) Find the cost of the merchandise bought.	
4	(b) Find the cost of the merchandise sold.	
2	(c) Find the loss or gain on the merchandise.	
20	(d) Prepare two independent statements showing the present worth of the firm.	
	3. April 21, 1909. Sutton & Co., Hamilton, sell Elliott & Stanford, London, on their note (no interest) at one month:—50 bbl. beef @ \$11.50; 500 lb lard @ 8½c.; 400 lb ham @ 12½c.; 300 bbl. pork at \$13.75.	
5	(a) Make out the invoice.	
5	(b) Write the note, giving the due date.	
5	(c) Three days after the note was made it was discounted at 7%. Calculate the proceeds.	
6	(d) The note was protested. Tell when and why this was done.	
5	(e) One month after maturity, the note was paid by a bank draft covering the face of the note, the interest due at the legal rate and the protest fees (\$1.40). Find the face of the bank draft, which was cashed at par.	
	4. June 5, 1909. The Robert Simpson Co., of Toronto, draws on Mills & Ross, in favour of L. Mason, Limited, both of Ottawa, for \$75,000 at 20 days' sight. The draft is accepted 3 days after.	
6	(a) Give the journal entry made by the bookkeeper of each of the three firms.	
5	(b) Write the draft and make it an acceptancee.	
5	(c) Write the cheque, properly dated, by which the debt is finally paid.	

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COMMERCIAL FEATURES OF MEAT PACKING HOUSES.

Values.	
10	1. What is the approximate cost per lb. of Wiltshire sides packed ready for shipment, based on the cost of hogs at 7 cents per lb. live weight, F.O.B., at a point 150 miles from the packing house?
10	2. What is the cost of lard, packed and ready for shipment, when manufactured from hogs costing 8 cents per lb. live weight, laid down at the plant?
5	3. Name the ingredients and state the usual proportions in which they are used, in the product known as "Pork sausage"?
20	4. Name the principal cuts, the weight and cost of each per pound in the case of a dressed hog, which cost 7½ cents per pound live weight, and weighed 260 pounds.
20	5. In a day's kill of hogs averaging 220 lbs., costing 7½ cents per lb. live weight, F.O.B., 100 miles from plant, there are condemned, to be manufactured into fertilizer, 2 carcasses, ten heads and tongues and ten entire viscera; 3 carcasses and fifty heads, minus tongues, are rejected, to be manufactured into lard. What is the actual loss to the packer on the day's kill?

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- 5 6. What is the approximate cost per 100 lbs. for transportation by rail and boat, including insurance fees and all other usual incidental expenses of a shipment of Canadian bacon from any particular point in Ontario to Great Britain?
- 10 7. What papers, official and otherwise, are required in making a shipment of meat products from Toronto to London, England?
- 10 8. Define in ordinary language the following trade terms:—"Boston Butts"; "B. H. Butts"; "Shoulder Butts"; "Shoulder Clods"; "Boneless Chucks."
- 5 9. What is the difference between "Frozen meat" and "Chilled meat"?
- 5 10. What is the difference between "Pure Lard" and "Compound Lard"?

